The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1891. NO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

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Bill Stuff Cut to Order.

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ADDRESS,

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FOR SALE.—Mrs. C. W. Mattern offers for sale her lot, having thereon a new dwelling house, situate in the eastern part of the Borough of Mapleton. House has six rooms, is well finished, and is pleasantly located. Good spring of water convenient. Price $1,000. For further particulars call on or address,

T. M. LOGAN,
9-23-90-3m. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

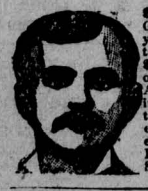
NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased of F. E. Weaver sixteen acres, more or less, of wheat in the ground and also one dun colored Alderney cow. All persons are cautioned to not interfere with said property, the same being left to the care of F. E. Weaver.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

Mapleton Depot, Oct. 10, 1890.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine



$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

FROM THE FRENCH OF GAUTIER.

When I am dead upon me place,
Before the coffin has me hid,
A little red to light my face,
A little black about the lid;
For I desire on my close bier,
As on that night he told his love,
In rose eternal to appear,
With kohl my soft blue eyes above.

Make me no shroud of cloth so fine,
But drape me in the pure white Swiss
Of that soft garb of mousseline
I wore the night I felt his kiss.
That is the robe to me most dear;
I wore it when it pleased him most.
His look has made it sacred here,
So let me grace it as a ghost.

—Springfield Republican.

AN OLD MAID'S STORY.

It was one of those cold, dark November afternoons when the daylight all goes soon after 3. A chilly kind of white mist was hanging about, and the trees in the square were shaking off their few remaining leaves, as though they were at last convinced that the poor, black, shriveled things were no ornament, but rather a disfiguration. My knitting had dropped idly on my knee, and I was thinking. My pet was sitting opposite, thinking or dreaming too, her deep eyes full of the golden firelight, her oval face framed by her rich, soft black hair.

I was thinking, I remember perfectly, what a different thing it must be to feel old age creeping on if you had some one beside you who had been young with you and who grew sober and gray when you did, and if you had sons and daughters who reverenced and loved you as I loved my dear mother long, long ago.

Strange thoughts for a little old maid of 63; sad thoughts too, that made the fire become obscured and then shoot out long needles, until I recollected that my pet was very fond of me, though there was no relationship between us.

She was all I had, for our family had dwindled and dwindled until there were only three representatives, and between me and those two others there was a long standing estrangement.

The old house was wonderfully quiet. Outside was the usual hum of the city traffic, distant nearly a quarter of a mile; inside, no sound but the purring of my cat and the flutter, flutter of a flame in the fire.

A loud, energetic ring at the bell startled us both.

"Why, auntie," said Mabel, "you are asleep."

"Who can it be?" I wondered. "It's not my day, so it is not likely to be a caller. If it is, we must have the gas."

Directly after the room door was opened and a name was announced that took my breath away.

"Mr. Armitage."

Jane ushered in a figure of which at first I could only see that it was one of the stronger sex, with an erect, almost haughty carriage of the head.

For a moment I thought it was my brother himself, as I rose to my feet, all trembling, but Mabel stirred the fire into a bright blaze, and I saw a dark eyed young man, not like my brother, but so like some one else I used to know, that I forgot I was a withered old woman, and almost unconsciously breathed the word:

"Lionel."

"Yes," he answered, taking both my hands into his strong grasp, "Lionel Armitage; and this, then, is Aunt Dorothy. What a tiny little aunt it is!"

He bent down and kissed me, a proceeding that gave the queerest sensation. I could not have spoken directly to save my life.

"I have come as a peacemaker, aunt," he went on, using that title as though he had seen me at intervals ever since he was born, "to make up the family quarrel; though, upon my honor, now I think of it, I haven't the ghost of an idea what it was all about. However, my father begins to feel that he is getting old; he doesn't look it, though. He's as upright and handsome as he ever was. Well, he thinks it's time bygones were bygones, and I volunteered to come and see if you were of the same opinion."

"I should have been glad to be reconciled any time these twenty years, my dear," I said, wiping away a few foolish tears. "But better late than never. I am very, very glad. Sit down, Lionel, and talk to me here, by my side. You are not a bit like the Armitages, Lionel."

"No; I am generally supposed to be a kind of reproduction of my mother's brother, who died quite young. I was named after him, you know."

"Yes, I know."

"Twenty years, aunt; what a pity it seems! For my part I think family quarrels are an awful mistake. Do you know I seem to have a recollection of you, though the last time I saw you I was a little chap of six or seven. I had an idea you were very tall, by the way."

"Where is Julius—your father, I mean? Is he in town?"

"No, he's down at the old place; the town house is wrapped in brown holland at present. I'm putting up at Drayton's."

"My dear boy, you mustn't stay at the hotel. I have two or three spare rooms. Do make this your home while you are in town," I said, persuasively, but was almost surprised at the alacrity of his acquiescence.

"With the greatest pleasure; nothing I should like better, Aunt Dorothy," he said.

"And how does your mother look?" I asked next. "Is she as energetic as ever?"

He winced.

"She was taken from us two years ago," he said in a low voice.

I was too shocked to speak. I never looked at the papers, or this news would have been no surprise to me. For a little while we were silent.

There was a great deal to be talked over, however, and the hours flew by more quickly than ever, though they always fly terribly fast.

"I must be going," he said, at last. "That was 6 o'clock that struck. I say, aunt, wasn't there some one here with you when I came in?"

"That was Mabel Verdi, Lionel; the cause of the quarrel." And I peered into the gloom, never having noticed when she slipped away.

"How? What do you mean?"

"Well, my dear, it was like this. When I was a little more than 40, there was a certain Miss Verdi, a poor seamstress, who did plain sewing for me. She had been my housemaid; she left me to marry a wretch who deserted her, and left her to support herself and her year-old baby. She fell ill, and I went to see her two or three times, and when she died, as there were no relations, I brought the forlorn baby home till something could be done with it. The whole of it was, I determined to keep it altogether. That was why your father was so angry. And that child is Mabel Verdi."

Lionel whistled softly.

"And was that all?"

"That was all. We are an obstinate family, Lionel. The more your father objected to my bringing the child up, the more resolved I became."

"H'm! It was very good of you. The girl must have been no end of trouble. And so you have brought her up to be your maid or companion!"

"She is my adopted niece," I said, rather stiffly, for his tone hurt me in some way. "I shall leave her everything I have."

He said no more. It seemed to me that he too thought I had lost caste by what I had done. I was sorry, for I had taken a strange liking to the boy.

Soon after he took his leave, promising to come on the following day and bring his "traps." No sooner was he gone than Mabel came back dressed for dinner.

"Aunty, do you know it is nearly 7, and you are not dressed?"

"Never mind, love," I said, gathering up my knitting. "Dinner can wait for me for once. Mabel, the long family disagreement is at an end. That was my nephew Lionel."

"At an end?" Mabel cried. "Oh, Aunt Dorothy, I am glad of that! Now, perhaps, you will tell me what it was."

I shook my head and laughed, for that was a point on which, though she was very curious, I would never enlighten her.

"Isn't he handsome, Mabel? What did you think of him?"

"I scarcely saw him," she answered indifferently.

She laughed at me many times that evening for my absence of mind, told me that I took salt to my apple tart at dinner and never knew it, and that I smiled at my tea and at everything.

It may have been true, for I could think of nothing but the message of reconciliation after so many years. I wrote a long letter to Julius, that is my brother, that very night.

The next afternoon Lionel came.

"I hope you're prepared to have me on your hands for at least a fortnight, aunt," said he, as we sat together chatting. "In fact, I shall very likely want to stay for good—you look so homelike and comfortable here."

"Armitage hall used always to be homelike and comfortable enough," I remarked, and then regretted the words, for a cloud came over his face.

"Ah, yes, in my dear mother's time," he answered softly.

"It is all this sort of thing that does it, I think," he said, after a pause, picking up my knitting from a gypsy table and letting two of the needles slip out so that an endless number of stitches were instantly lost. "I hope I haven't done any damage," and he stuck the needles in again at random and laid the work down. "All these dainty womanly trifles"—And he raised some pretty crewel work of Mabel's from the work basket on which it lay. He looked at it meditatively, then turned his attention to the basket and its other contents.

The little silver thimble he tried on his little finger, which would not go fairly into it, then looked up and caught me smiling.

"Don't laugh at me, Aunt Dorothy. Somehow the sight of these brings back many things. "This, for instance," he said, still looking at the tiny thimble, "is just the size of my mother's"—

He broke off, for Mabel came in just then. I introduced them at once, Mabel blushing as though it were she who had been caught inspecting some one else's property, Lionel gravely courteous and perfectly at his ease.

I received a kind letter from Julius very soon after, in which he told me how glad he was for his son to be with me, and plainly intimated that he would be pleased if I persuaded him to stay as long as he would, for he, Julius, had no intention of coming up to town at all this winter, and he was afraid the boy would be bored to death if compelled to remain throughout December at the hall.

And so the fortnight lengthened into a month, and Lionel was still with us. He escorted us to theatres, concerts and the opera, and we had a gayer winter than usual.

At first I was half afraid he might fall in love with my pet, but I soon came to the conclusion that such an idea was altogether absurd. The two conversed so little—for Mabel was a quiet girl who never talked much, but merely listened to other people, with her expressive eyes saying a thousand things she would never put into words.

On the whole, I believe it must be disconcerting to any man, after delivering what he thinks rather a neat speech, to meet a pair of eyes dancing with fun as Mabel's often did. She had a gift of seeing the ludicrous side of everything, though her secret amusement never showed itself except in those black eyes or the slightly compressed lips.

Consequently it was both a surprise and a shock to me when, six weeks after his arrival, Lionel said to me in the simplest way:

"Aunt Dorothy, I am going to marry Mabel."

I could not speak for a minute or two. The room turned round.—True Flag.

All "Fust Class."

Some one has said that frankness about unpleasant facts in regard to one another invariably marks the conversation of relatives, and it certainly is often true.

A Vermont farmer had three sons for whose benefit he had worked hard and denied himself that they might have the education which he had lacked. The two older sons made the most of their advantages, and in the course of time entered honorable professions and were great sources of pride to their old father.

The youngest was a handsome, easily influenced boy, and on his final return from college he had developed into what is called a "dude," with many airs and little common sense. He regarded the farm and everything about it with a high disdain, yet he seemed to have no inclination to seek employment of any sort away from home.

His father was bitterly disappointed in him, but said little to the foolish young fellow, who one day overheard a conversation between his father and an old friend from the city, which fortunately had a salutary effect on him.

"Well, Mr. Adams," said the old friend, "you have three sons, I know; what are they all doing?"

"John," replied Mr. Adams with pride, "he's going to be a minister, and a fust rate one, too, if I do say it; and Fred, he calc'lates to be a lawyer, and I guess there won't be many smarter in this part of the country!"

"And how about James?" inquired the friend.

"Well, as to James," responded the farmer dryly, "he's my son to be sure; but if James don't meet with no serious drawbacks I think likely he'll make a fust class idiot some day!"—Youth's Companion.

General Observance of Thanksgiving.

Throughout the Revolution the annual observance of Thanksgiving day was duly recognized by congress. The last Thursday in November was recommended as a day of national thanksgiving by the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1789. Other denominations have since then made similar provisions.

The Catholics of America, through their representatives in the third plenary council of Baltimore, officially recognized the Thanksgiving proclamation of the president on Nov. 27, 1884. They provided for the recognition and observance of the day in all Catholic churches of the land for all years to come.

In 1886 a movement was made to change the date of Thanksgiving day to Oct. 12, the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. Ten out of twelve governors were in favor of the change. But no change was made except to declare Oct. 12 an additional holiday.—New York Telegram.

—The name of N. H. Downs still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already out lived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

School Report.

The third month of our borough schools was completed last week. Within the month the president of the board of directors visited the schools. On Thanksgiving day five members of the board inspected the school grounds and buildings. The schools are moving along very pleasantly and the progress of the pupils is very gratifying. Following is the report of each school:

No. 3, I. N. Swope, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Enrolled,	13	16	29
Average attendance,	11	12	23
Per cent. of "	85	83	84

Visitors, 22.

The following pupils missed no time during the month: L. Lloyd Parker, Arthur F. Parker, Edgar E. Godard, Lawrence H. Fisher, Thomas S. McDonald, Prudie C. Miller, Grace Cree, Fannie Foreman, Daisy Banks.

No. 2, J. F. McClain, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled,	18	22	40
Average attendance,	13	17	30
Per cent. of "	71	78	75

Visitors, 29.

Pupils who missed no time: H. N. Mounts, Viola Godard, Matilda Foreman.

No. 1, Miss Fannie Isenberg, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Enrolled,	28	26	54
Average attendance,	22	17	39
Per cent of "	82	81	82

Visitors, 1.

Pupils who missed no time: Charles W. Swope, Wilbur Yocum, Bruce Yocum, Edward McCarl, Ada Wood, Grace Numer.

The Queen's Latest Offer.

In the Queen's "Word Contest," which the publishers of that magazine announce as the last one they will ever offer, a free education consisting of a three year's course in any Canadian or American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of the *Queen*, or one year abroad, consisting of one entire year's travel in Europe, all expenses to be paid, will be given to the person sending them the largest list of words made from the text which is announced in the last issue of the *Queen*. A special deposit of $750, has been made in the Dominion Bank of Canada, to carry out this offer. Many other useful and valuable prizes will be awarded in order of merit. The publishers of the *Queen* have made their popular family magazine famous throughout both Canada and the United States by the liberal prizes given in their previous competitions, and as this will positively be the last one offered, they intend to make it excel all others as regards the value of the prizes. Send six two cent, U. S., stamps for copy of the *Queen* containing the text, complete rules and list of prizes. Address

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

—Ash Wednesday, the beginning of Lent falls on the 11th of February, this year. March 27th will be Good Friday and Easter Sunday comes March 29th.

—Handkerchiefs in great variety—3cts up, and a full line of fancy yarns at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

RECKLESS REDSKINS.

A Detailed Account of the Battle in South Dakota.

Twenty-five Soldiers and Nearly a Hundred Indians Killed.

The battle with the Indians on Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota was bloodier and more deadly than the first reports indicated. Twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty-five were wounded. Nearly 100 Indians fell before the sheet of flame that swept down from the batteries and guns of the United States troops. The manner in which Big Foot's band turned upon their captors, stood before the terribly raking fire and shot down so many soldiers rivals anything that has accompanied the Indian wars of America. Though encumbered by their squaws and pappooses, they almost snatched victory from defeat and displayed a degree of reckless daring and bravery that has rarely been equaled.

Big Foot and his band were surrounded at 6 o'clock in the morning by the Seventh Cavalry and Taylor's scouts. Four Hotchkiss guns were stationed on a hill about two hundred yards from where the Indian warriors were encamped in a semi-circle. The position taken was so strong that it seemed a hopeless task for the redskin braves to make any sort of resistance. Far outnumbered by soldiers and directly in range of the sheet of flame and shot, that might come from the ugly looking Hotchkiss guns, they seemed to realize that resistance meant death to them, while the foe was in comparative safety. Major Whiteside arranged this line of battle with a view of overawing the Indians and capturing and disarming them without bloodshed.

The first show of resistance was made when the Indians were ordered to surrender their arms. They had been ordered to come forward by twenties and disarm. Only three of the first squad to come forward displayed their guns. Major Whiteside therefore ordered a detachment of A and K troops to search the tepees and take away all arms found. The order aroused all latent forces of the redskin nature. They seemed to regard the surrender of arms as the giving up of their lives. Probably they feared that they would be shot down without mercy as soon as they were made defenceless, and they determined to die fighting and in defence of their arms.

With desperate bravery the 120 Indians turned upon their foe and poured a frightful volley upon the soldiers that were gathered closely about the tepees. The determination to fight and the execution of the design were so sudden that the soldiers were completely surprised. They had not expected resistance in the face of such overwhelming odds. They had come so near the tents and were gathered so closely together that the first volley swept down before it a score of the brave men who had been sent forward to disarm Big Foot's desperate followers.

The return fire came upon the Indians just as suddenly as their own, but its effect was more deadly. The soldiers, maddened at the sight of their falling comrades, hardly awaited the command, and in a moment the whole front was a sheet of fire above which the smoke rolled, obscuring the central scene from view. Through this horrible curtain single Indians could be seen at times flying before the fire, but after the first discharge from the carbines of the troopers there were few of them left. They fell on all sides like grain in the course of the scythe.

Indians and soldiers lay together and, wounded, fought on the ground. Off toward the bluffs the few remaining warriors fled, turning occasionally to fire, but now evidently caring more for escape than battle. Only the wounded Indians seemed possessed of the courage of devils. From the ground where they had fallen they continued to fire until their ammunition was gone or until killed by the soldiers. Both sides forgot everything excepting only the loading and discharging of guns.

It was only in the early part of the affray that hand to hand fighting was seen. The carbines were clubbed, sabres gleamed and war clubs circled in the air, coming down like thunderbolts. But this was only for a short time. The Indians could not stand that storm from the soldiers. It was only a stroke of life before death. The remnant fled and the battle became a hunt.

It was now that the artillery was called into requisition. Before the fighting was so close that the guns could not be trained without danger of death to the soldiers. Now with the Indians flying where they might it was easier to reach them. The Gatling and Hotchkiss guns were trained, and then began a heavy firing, which lasted half an hour, with frequent heavy volleys of musketry and cannon.

It was a war of extermination now with the troopers. It was difficult to restrain the troops. Tactics were almost abandoned. About the only tactics were to kill while it could be done, wherever an Indian could be seen. Down into the creek and up over the bare hills they were followed by artillery and musketry fire, and for several minutes the engagement went on until not a live Indian was in sight.

More than ninety Indians were killed by the deadly fire from the Hotchkiss guns and the unerring aim of the soldiers. But when the smoke cleared away it was found that the firing of the redskins had been only a degree less effective than that of the well trained troopers. Twenty-five brave soldiers were scattered on the field and thirty-five others were suffering from wounds that may yet prove fatal. Father Francis M. J. Craft, a Catholic priest who had hastened to the front to lend his services in settling the difficulties with the red men, lay on the field with a mortal wound in the lungs. The death of this brave man, in addition to the killing of Captain Wallace and the wouding of Captain Myles Moylan and Lieutenant E. A. Garlington, make up a list of casualties which will cause this strife to be regarded as a most expensive one.

A late dispatch from Pine Ridge Agency says: "General Miles has assumed command of the forces here, relieving General Brooke, who started into the field with the Second Infantry, going by way of Oelrichs to a point some fifteen miles north of here.

"Amid as wild, blinding and bitter a winter's storm as ever swept this bleak and barren country, were laid away to their last rest thirty of the bravest boys who fell with face to the foe in the bloody encounter at Wounded Knee.

"The graves were in rows of six, close together, in the southwest corner of the cemetery, and overlooking the camp. After the reading of the burial service by the Rev. Mr. Cook, the Episcopal clergyman here, aided by his assistant, the bodies were lowered into the grave. Owing to the intensely critical condition of the surroundings, with hordes of the enemy flocking about the agency threatening an attack, the usual salute of guns was omitted, while soft notes from the bugle and the wail of the storm whispered a last-loving goodbye.

"The remains of Captain Wallace will be sent to Fort Riley, Kansas, for interment. Those of Captain Mills, who was found dead in his tent from rheumatism of the heart, were sent to Omaha."

LATER NEWS.

A HEAVY fog checked commerce in the rivers and harbor at New York City and gave trouble to railroads; in a collision on the elevated road one man was fatally injured.

HON. DANIEL CLARKE, Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Hampshire, died suddenly at Manchester.

THE towboat Anna Roberts, of Pittsburg, exploded a cylinder head, at Portsmouth, Ohio, instantly killing five men and terribly wounding many more.

GENERAL MILES is throwing a circle of troops around the hostiles in the Bad Lands of South Dakota, hoping to starve them into subjection without further bloodshed.

THE Ohio River and its tributaries are greatly swollen by rains and the thaw.

THE Avenue Hotel, a wooden structure, took fire at Corsicana, Texas, and a woman, two men and a boy were burned to death.

THE reduction in the public debt during December, as shown by the monthly statement issued from the Treasury Department, was $11,005,397. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $862,430,541.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has appointed A. L. Drummond, of New York, to be Chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury.

THE Commissioner of Indian Affairs has, in compliance with a request from the Secretary of the Interior, submitted amended estimates of amounts required for subsistence and civilization of the Sioux Indians for the fiscal year 1892.

SECRETATY BLAINE'S note rejecting England's latest proposals in regard to Behring Sea was delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefoote a few days ago. He intimated to Mr. Blaine that any seizure of a British vessel outside the three mile limit would be met by immediate and forcible resistance.

THERE was a terrific explosion of coal damp in the Heinrich Gustav coal shaft at Bochum, Germany. Sixteen dead and ten wounded have been taken out of the debris.

THE Queen Regent of Spain presented the Pope with a Malacca cane as a New Year's present, and when the recipient touched the stick the top opened, emitting a small shower of gold pieces.

THOMAS KELLY and James Hanratty, who were convicted with eight others at the Belfast (Ireland) Assizes in 1883 for connection with an Irish patriotic brotherhood at Crossmagher, have been released from prison.

DR. BORS, of Kaschau, Hungary, has discovered a remarkable cure for diphtheria. He has been using it in his private practice for some time, and reports that only two and a half per cent. of the cases treated prove fatal.

A FAMILY of five persons without a home, who have been tramping through England, were found by a roadside near Cambridge all frozen to death.

C. H. WILLIS, Treasurer of the Stockbridge (N. H.) Savings Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of from $22,000 to $25,000.

THE funeral of ex-Treasurer Spinner took place at Mohawk, N. Y.

TROOPS of the New Jersey National Guard were held under arms to quell a riot among 100 unpaid Italian laborers at Barnegat Park.

EDWARD SPIRES, nineteen, Henry Spires, fifteen, and Henry Slover, twenty, lost their lives while skating at Keyport, N. J.

DEPUTY MARSHAL TOM LILY had a desperate battle with three whisky peddlers in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory, while trying to arrest them. Fifty shots were fired, and two of the peddlers were killed and a third fatally wounded. Lily was dangerously wounded.

T. O. LUCAS, a young Methodist minister, was killed near Brownsville, Texas, by falling into an old well. His horse, which he was leading, fell in on top of him.

RANDOLPH COYLE, Assistant United States District-Attorney for the District of Columbia, died recently in Washington at the age of forty-seven years.

A STATEMENT prepared at the Treasury Department shows that there was a net increase of $24,199,340 in circulation on January 1 as compared with the circulation December 1.

SECRETARY TRACY has established a new system of inspecting vessels, which is to facilitate repairs.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE BROWN, of the United States Supreme Court, called on the President and thanked him personally for his appointment, it being their first meeting since his nomination was sent to the Senate. He was accompanied by Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Brewer.

PROFESSOR KOCH has asked permission of the German Government to reveal the secret of his lymph for consumption.

THERE has been an almost total failure of the coffee crop in Java, which is estimated at only about sixteen per cent. of former annual averages.

THE Pope has consented to act as mediator between Belgium and Portugal in connection with the disputes as to the frontier in Africa between the Congo Free State and Angola.

A TERRIBLE explosion of fire damp took place in the Trinity pit, near the Polish town of Ostrau. Fifteen bodies have been recovered, and twenty-four miners are missing. The 350 other men in the mine escaped by open shafts.

IT has been discovered that a spurious imitation of Professor Koch's lymph is being manufactured, and a number of cases have been reported in which foreign medical men have been deceived into purchasing the bogus preparation. The agents of Professor Koch have been unable to discover the manufacturers of the counterfeit.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

24TH DAY.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Election bill, and Mr. Hoar yielded the floor to Mr. Hiscock, who addressed the Senate in support of the bill. Mr. Hoar then spoke ....The Senate Committee on Commerce favorably reported the bill creating a Marine Board in the Treasury Department.... Mr. Paddock reported, with unimportant amendments, the bill known as the Pure Food bill, for preventing adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs.

25TH DAY.—Messrs. Walcott, Stewart and Teller made speeches against the Election Force bill, and Messrs. Teller and Hale attacked the Elections Committee for its delay in pressing the bill; Mr. Hoar made a speech defending the committee's action....Mr. Stewart opposed the caucus Financial bill.

26TH DAY.—Although the attendance was far short of a quorum, no notice was taken of the fact and business was proceeded with ....Mr. Manderson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Superintendent of the Census to report at the earliest possible moment the population of the United States, according to the census of 1890, by Congress districts and counties.... The joint resolution directing the Architect of the Capitol to cause to be placed on the east and west fronts of the main portion of the Capitol building flagstaffs, and to have the American flag float therefrom from sunrise to sunset each day of the year, and appriating $500 therefor was passed....The Force bill was further discussed by Messrs. Morgan, Sherman, Hoar, Evarts and Teller.

27TH DAY.—The Senate simply met and after roll call adjourned for three days.

In the House.

22D DAY.—The House met and adjourned for three days without transacting any business.

23D DAY.—Roll call revealed the presence of only 101 members, so the House adjourned for three days.

SEVEN PERISHED AT SEA.

A Survivor of the Crew of the Lucinda G. Potter Tells a Harrowing Tale.

A terrible tale of suffering from shipwreck was told at Philadelphia, Penn., by Charles Vollenberg, the only survivor of a crew of eight who had shipped on the three masted schooner Lucinda G. Potter for a voyage to Norfolk.

The vessel capsized in the recent storm and Vollenberg and Captain Evans were picked up in an exhausted condition by the schooner A. D. Lansom (Captain Smith). Captain Evans, who had been injured, died soon after being taken on board the Lansom, which has just arrived at Philadelphia with the dead body.

Vollenberg says the vessel was thrown on her beam end in a hard squall off the Jersey coast, off Barnegat. He, the Captain and the crew climbed on the afterhouse.

The first wave swept the cook and a man known as Jim overboard. The survivors constructed a raft. Captain Evans was hardly able to move, but managed to crawl on to it. The cold was intense, and one by one the men dropped off into the ocean until the Captain, Vollenberg and another man alone remained.

On the third morning the raft was sighted by the Lansom, but before she came up the third man was washed away, and Captain Evans died soon after he was taken aboard.

GENERAL SPINNER DEAD.

The Famous Ex-Treasurer a Victim of Cancer.

General F. E. Spinner, ex-Treasurer of the United States, died of cancer at 8:30 o'clock on a recent evening at Jacksonville, Fla.

Francis Elias Spinner was born in German Flats (now Mohawk), N. Y., on January 21 1802.

His father, a native of Baden, who was once a Catholic priest, and afterward a reform preacher, died at German Flats in 1848. Francis Elias learned the trade of confectioner in Albany, and afterward that of a saddler in Amsterdam. He engaged in trade in Herkimer in 1824, and was Deputy Sheriff of the county in 1829. He was an active Republican from the organization of the party. He was twice re-elected to Congress, serving altogether from December, 1855, to March, 1861.

He was appointed Treasurer of the United States by President Lincoln in 1861, and held the office until June, 1875. He suggested and inaugurated, under Secretary Chase, the practice of employing women in the Government offices. He signed the Treasury note in a peculiar handwriting that became famous for the purpose of preventing counterfeiting. General Spinner went South for his health after leaving office, and has for several years lived in a camp at Pablo Beach, Florida

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Sad Accident to a Party of Male and Female Students.

A Central Massachusetts train at Hadley, Mass., struck a team and sleigh, containing six young people, on the crossing, and instantly killed Henry, son of Dr. J. B. Learned, and Mabel R., daughter of the Rev. Frederick A. Hinckley, of the Free Congregational Society. Both horses were killed. The other occupants of the sleigh were Charles, son of Judge D. W. Bond, of the Superior Court; Edward Bond, his nephew; Fannie Plympton and Lulu Adams, of Northampton, all of whom were injured, Miss Adams's injuries being the most severe. The flesh was torn from her face and one eye was injured. Edward Bond's leg was bruised. Henry Learned was a student at the Agricultural College, and Miss Hinckley was a member of the Capen school for girls. Two others were college students.

KILLED BY A POWDER BLAST

Four Men Meet Death and Four Fatally Injured.

By a blasting accident near the village of Stafford, four miles west of Leroy, N. Y., Andrew Hunt and three Hungarian laborers were instantly killed. Four other Hungarians received injuries which it was believed would result fatally.

The accident happened on a railroad extension. A blast had been fired, and a second was placed near the place where the first was fired. The explosion tore up the rocks and earth in great quantities.

It is thought that some of the fire from the first explosion remained in the ground and ignited the powder placed for the second one. The blast was in a cut, and the dead and injured were covered by the earth and snow.

The Practical Chinese.

In many respects the Chinese are a most rational and practical race. Here is a case in point. During a recent anti-foreign-devil riot at some place between Tong-tu and Kaiping, the mob, by way of emphasizing its patriotic sentiments, destroyed a good length of the railway that has recently been carried through the district. The local mandarin, instead of using the forces under him to quell the riot, sent his soldiers to assist in the pious work. The embankments were levelled for some distance, and the rails thrown into the river, and an attempt was made to destroy the bridges. Mr. Kinder, the head engineer of the line, laid the state of the case before the Toatoi of Tientsin, who is the head director of the undertaking. The Toatoi sent for the mandarin, and addressed him thus:

"To please yourself and friends you have destroyed the railway track. To please me you will put it back just as it was before. If, one month from to-day, the trains are not running the same as before, you loose your head, and your family and ancestors are disgraced. Mr. Kinder estimates the damage and loss by non-running of trains at 50,000 taels (about $62,500), which sum you will have to pay out of your own funds to the company. For labor, all your officers, soldiers and the townsfolk will work as you direct, receiving no money for their labor; and all salaries are stopped till the repairs are complete. I shall appoint a board of punishment to return with you, with power to torture and imprison anyone who makes the least disturbance or trouble."

The mandarin begged for mercy on the plea that, as the country was all under water, he could not possibly get mud and stones wherewith to build the embankments. The Toatoi saw the force of this plea, and said he would give him a chance. He could pull down any of his forts he liked in order to provide material for the repair of the railway, and he would give him three months after the railway was completed to rebuild his forts at his (the mandarin's) expense. In rather under three weeks the trains were running again, and they are now rebuilding the forts.—*London Times.*

The Old Battlefields.

General Butterfield said the other evening, that the Count of Paris was very much struck on his recent visit to the Virginia battlefields with the clearness with which the lines of the contending armies were still outlined. Everything is as it used to be over twenty years ago. The pine shrubs and oats overgrow the bloody angle at Spottsylvania Court House, but the earthworks are still intact. About there the Count picked up many Minie balls, and canteens and saber belts are scattered about in profusion where Hancock's and Upton's men made one of the most brilliant charges of the war. The old McCool house, in the rear of the angle is standing still, though all its shingles were shot off during the battle. *New York Star.*

The fifty largest libraries in Germany possess about 12,700,000 volumes, against England with about 6,450,000 and North America with about 6,100,000 volumes.

All that *we* can say as to the merits of Dobbins's Electric Soap, pales into *nothingness* before the story it will tell you *itself*, of its own *perfect* quality, if you will give it *one* trial. Don't take imitation. There are lots of them.

THERE is a gain of nearly 8,000,000 bales of cotton for 1890 over 1888.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting the nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best that their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a bottle of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Money invested in choice one hundred dollar building lots in suburbs of Kansas City will pay from five hundred to one thousand per cent. the next few years under our plan. $25 cash and $5 per month without interest controls a desirable lot. Particulars on application. J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggists

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Swifts Specific S. S. S. has a record enjoyed by no other medicine. For over fifty years, it has been curing all sorts of blood trouble from a ordinary pimple to the worse types of sorofula and blood poison.

Considered Wonderful.

Mr. Henry V. Smith, of Belmont, West Va., says: "he considers his cure of Scrofula by S. S. S., one of the most wonderful on record. He had the disease of the worst type all his life until he was 22 years of age, and his whole youth was embittered by it. Of course he had all sorts of treatment, but nothing benefited him permanently until he took S. S. S. which cleansed the poison from his system, and cured him sound and well."

S. S. S. IS PURELY VEGETABLE, AND IS HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

BOOKS ON BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES FREE. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Ely's Cream Balm For **CATARRH** THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS. 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

How To Make Money
—WITH—
A FEW HENS

Is the motto and teachings of the *Best Poultry Paper* published. *It Costs Only* 50 cts. a year; six months 25 cts. Cash or stamps. Sample free. Address FARM-POULTRY, Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL **MAKE HENS LAY** LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT NEAR HOME, SEND TO US.

It is Absolutely Pure. Highly Concentrated. Most Economical, because such small doses. Strictly a Medicine. Not a Food. You can buy or raise food as cheap as we can. Prevents and Cures all diseases of Poultry. Worth more than gold when hens are Moulting. "One large can saved me $40, send six more to prevent roup this winter," says a customer. For sale by druggists, grocers, general store and feed-dealers. No other made like it.
We will send post-paid by mail as follows:—A new elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMERS' POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents. Contains a daily poultry account worth the price), and two small packages of Powder for 50 cents; or, one large 2 1-4 pound can for $1.20 (regular price) and Guide free. Sample pack, 25c.; five for $1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, $5.00. Send stamps or cash. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Testimonials sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MARTIN CURLEY, his wife, Annie, and Michael Hudak, Hungarians, were shot dead in the mining hamlet of Broderick's Patch, near Wilkesbarre, Penn. John Trallo was supposed to have done the shooting.

THE Postoffice Inspectors ordered to Hartford, Conn., to investigate the recent stealing of stamped envelopes by E. E. Fay, found that Fay stole 20,000 envelopes. He had confessed to the stealing of $7000.

Two men were killed and ten injured by the falling of the roof of an old factory in New York City.

BATEMAN & Co., the well-known bankers of New York City, of which Commodore Bateman is a member, has filed assignment papers.

THREE Polish laborers were struck by a train at Buffalo, N. Y., and instantly killed.

In New York City last year the deaths numbered 40,230, the births 39,250, and marriages 14,992. Estimated population in July was 1,631,232.

NEARLY all the Clinton Prison buildings at Dannemora, N. Y., were destroyed by fire. The flames were discovered first in the hospital and all efforts to check them proved unavailing. Loss, $200,000.

JOSEPH KOHLER, a New York City butcher, after drinking hard imagined he was a wild steer and ran amuck on Seventh avenue with horns on his head and a knife in his hand. He stabbed four persons.

THE old Wilkinson & Green mill at Providence, R. I., was gutted by fire. Loss $125,000. Insured. The mill was built in 1813.

MORE than 6000 pounds of live poultry were destroyed in a fire in West Washington Market, New York City.

GEORGE F. KIBLING, of Norwich, Vt., has been fined $8000 by the Supreme Court for selling liquor to students at Dartmouth College.

South and West.

FIRE destroyed $250,000 worth of property in the business part of Burlington, Iowa.

THREE men, pistol in hand, robbed a bank in Chicago of $2000. After a hard chase through the streets they were captured.

THE entire business portion of San Augustine, Texas, has been burned. Loss $100,000.

TAX COLLECTOR M. S. SNYDER, of Tucson, Arizona, was attacked in his office by two masked men and was shot and robbed of $4000.

A BAND of Indians abducted the wife and daughter of a ranchman of the name of Miller and subsequently burned the ranch at White River, South Dakota.

MRS. G. W. COX, while temporarily insane, jumped into a well eighty-five feet deep at her home in Salem, Mo., and was killed.

ADOLPH VERDUGO, under sentence of death, struck Jailer Pedro Pellon at Tucson, Arizona, three times on the neck through the grating with a dirk, then forced the keys open, beat the jailer to death, took his door and escaped.

LATER particulars show that twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded in the battle on Wounded Knee Creek, in the Bad Lands. Nearly one hundred Indians were killed.

R. F. TAYLOR, of Gainesville, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by the Governor of Florida.

LEO KLEIN, a German, of Chicago, Ill., through jealousy, fatally shot his wife and then killed himself.

MONROE CLARK, a colored man, was hanged at Palatka, Fla., for a murder committed at Interlachen five years ago. Death was instantaneous.

THE Wallace County Bank, at Abilene, Kan., closed its doors. Liabilities about $45,000.

Washington.

THE United States Government has bought for $50,000 ninety acres of land at Grovers Cliff for a long range gun fortification.

THE Senate confirmed the nomination of Judge Brown to be Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

THE American Historical Association held its annual session at Washington. President John Jay at the opening meeting delivered his inaugural address.

THE President signed the commission of Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

NEARLY fifteen hundred school teachers, sailing from New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, visited Washington on a sight-seeing tour. Until afternoon they spent their time visiting the Senate and House chambers, the White House, the museums and other points of interest. They also went to Mount Vernon.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison held the usual New Year's reception at the White House.

SECRETARY JAMES G. BLAINE'S Dupont Circle mansion was partially gutted by fire. The loss on furniture and the house will probably exceed $20,000.

SECRETARY TRACY has written a letter of censure to Lieutenant-Commander Reiter, who was in command of the American man-of-war at the time of the arrest and killing of General Barrundia.

GENERAL MILES has written to President Harrison, urging the transfer of certain Indian agencies in the Sioux country to the charge of the War Department.

Foreign.

A BOILER in the Irvens lard factory at Liverpool, England, exploded. Three men were killed and the building badly wrecked by the explosion.

ITALIAN railway travel was much impeded by floods, which followed the heavy snow. In the district of Naples traffic was almost completely at a standstill.

OCTAVE FEUILLET, the great French novelist, dramatist and Academician, is dead. He was born at St. Lo, the capital of the Department of Manche, in August, 1812.

AN epidemic of black smallpox prevails in the Transcaspian (Turkish) territories.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE celebrated at Hawarden, England, his eighty-first birthday.

PROFESSOR KOCH, who left Berlin several days ago to take a much needed rest, is staying at Klausthal, in the Harz region. The inhabitants of the town gave a torchlight procession in his honor.

THE Scotch railway companies refuse to recognize Mr. Tait, the Secretary of the strikers' organization, and will treat with the men only as individuals. They also talk of refusing to reinstate the men.

MESSRS. PARNELL AND O'BRIEN, the Irish agitators, had a secret conference at Boulogne, France.

A great fire in the heart of the business centre of London, England, near Blackfriars Bridge, destroyed property estimated at $2,000,000.

THE inundations have caused great damage throughout southern Italy.

MANY cotton mills owned by twelve companies were destroyed by fire at Cologne Germany.

SEVEN suicides took place almost simultaneously in London, England, the persons guilty of self murder choosing the last hour of the expiring year for their act.

ADMIRAL AUBE, of the French Navy, formerly Minister of Marine, is dead.

PRINCE CH'UN, the father of the Emperor of China, is dead.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CLOVER seed is going to be scarce.

OIL has been struck at Valparaiso, Ind.

THE supply of natural gas in Ohio is failing.

THE value of the European potato crop is $600,000,000.

WISCONSIN has a large cranberry crop of good quality.

THE ice crop in Maine this year is estimated at 888,000 tons.

A GENUINE case of leprosy is reported at Defiance, Iowa.

A LARGE acreage of wheat has been sown for this year's crop.

THE railroads' pay-rolls for 1890 were nearly $700,000,000.

A VEIN of salt 240 feet thick has been found at Kanopolis, Kan.

AMERICAN corn will hereafter be admitted duty free into Mexico.

THERE are thirty thousands cases of the grip in New Orleans, La.

THE golden poppy has been selected as the State flower of California.

CHICAGO has a canning company that is composed entirely of women.

A SUGAR beet factory, to cost $100,000, will be built at Pierre, South Dakota.

MUCH of the corn grown in the West last year was too soft to put into cribs.

THE Papal income for 1891 is estimated at $1,400,000, and the expenses $1,440,000.

THE German Emperor will shortly make a tour through France in strict incognito.

PETROLEUM was struck in an artesian well at a depth of 815 feet at Chinook, Montana.

THERE is so much ice in the Antwerp (Belgium) harbor that wooden shipping cannot enter.

THERE were more suicides than ever last year at Monte Carlo, the European gambling resort.

IT costs from $3000 to $6000 to clear the streets of New York City after one snow storm.

EIGHT new monasteries are being built in Barcelona, Spain, where there are already fifty-five.

AN army of locusts is moving across several districts of Victoria, New South Wales, causing great loss.

SAN FRANCISCO has been without rain for nine months. Settlers are leaving the dry districts of California.

THERE are 30,000 pension attorneys in the United States, and their profits aggregate over $2,000,000 per year.

MESSRS. KIDDER, PEABODY & Co., of Boston, last year made gifts to their employes amounting to over $40,000.

THE London money market is in good condition again, and confidence on the London Exchange in American securities is rapidly gaining.

THE aggregate amount now to the credit of the pupils of the public schools in the Long Island City (N. Y.) Savings Bank is $16,510.38.

ADVICES from the fruit belt on the lake shore of Michigan state that the condition of the embryo crop is good and that it will be able to stand a severe winter.

A CHICAGO publishing house is reported to have refused to fill an order for maps from the State of Indiana unless the cash accompanied the order, the firm alleging that the State's credit was not good.

THE necrological records of New Hampshire showed that during the past year six persons have died who had reached the age of 100 years, one being 105 years old. Seventeen persons died whose ages ranged between ninety-five and 100, and nearly seventy others who had reached or passed four-score-and-ten.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is following the example of Frederick the Great in enlisting the tallest men that can be found for his Guards. The latest acquisition is a young Rhinelander whose height is seven feet four and a half inches. He is the tallest man in the Guards since 1850.

MILES OF FOG.

Western Telegraph System Abandoned for a Time.

A telegram from Chicago, Ill., says: A large part of the telegraph system of the United States was idle to-night. Throughout the West and Southwest a heavy mist covered the land, and the wires from city to city were lifeless.

Scores of telegraph operators sat at their tables in this city watching for a chance click of their sounders

The first symptoms of trouble were noticed south of Louisville, Ky., and the trouble grew to such proportions that long circuits had to be abandoned and roundabout routes were substituted.

Last night the country west and northwest of Chicago began to be affected, and to-day the efficiency of the eastern wires was seriously impaired.

To-night the situation had grown so desperate that an Associated Press trunk line, usually working in continuous circuit between Washington, Minneapolis and New York, taking in all the important intermediate cities, was cut into short lengths, scarcely a sixth of the usual distance, and extra operators provided at each sub-terminus. Even then very little business was done.

The aspect of the streets here this afternoon and evening was remarkable. A dense fog prevented more than the shadowy outlines of objects being seen more than a few feet away.

A YEAR'S FAILURES.

Business Disasters in This Country and Canada in 1890.

The business failures occurring throughout the United States for the entire year of 1890, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., the New York Mercantile Agency, are 10,907 in number, being only 25 greater than in 1889, when the number was 10,882. The liabilities, however, show a very large increase over 1889, being $189,000,000, as against $148,000,000, an increase of $41,000,000. These are the largest liabilities since 1884, when they amounted to $226,000,000.

In Canada the failures for the year are 1847 in number, as against 1777 the year previous. The liabilities are $18,000,000 in 1890, as against $14,000,000 in 1889.

WAR IN AFRICA.

German Forces Under Emin Capture a Slaver's Camp.

Emin Pacha recently sent Lieutenants Langheld and Buelow, at the head of a body of troops, to Urambo, Africa, where they fought a battle with the Watuta tribe, defeating the latter with severe loss. The Watuta tribe subsequently joined forces with the Waniamwesi tribe and again attacked the German troops. Another severe engagement followed, the Watutas being again defeated. The German forces had three men killed and nine wounded. Commander Stuhlmann recently captured a slaver's camp near the Victoria Nyanza. After a fight, in which many Arabs were killed, the Germans succeeded in releasing a large number of slaves. In this camp a quantity of ivory, gunpowder, about 100 muskets and other property were seized. The troops then continued their march, finally reaching Makongo, where they met Emin Pacha.

MANY CHILDREN PERISH.

Unhappy Ending of a Sunday-School Festival in England.

Six children have died from a terrible accident at Wortley, near Leeds, England. The tragedy began in the dressing room of the church school, where a number of children were preparing to take their parts in tableaux vivants, held under the auspices of the Episcopal rector in aid of the church. The children were in gauzy attire and were getting ready for their parts when a lamp upset and set fire to the dress of one of the girls.

In their flight and confusion the flames rapidly spread and the little ones rushed, a burning mass on the school-room stage. Parents flew to the rescue and smothered the flames as rapidly as possible.

Many mothers fainted. Some of the sufferers were taken to the Wortley infirmary and others to their homes. More deaths were expected.

THE last season has been unusually disastrous to the shipping on the Great Lakes. Sixteen steamers, whose total tonnage was 5915 tons and whose value was $356,500, were lost. Twenty-seven schooners and barges, valued at $278,000, were also lost, as well as twelve tugs, valued at $79,000.

Takes 1000 people to buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, at 50 cents a bottle, to make up $500.

One failure to cure would take the profit from 4000 sales.

Its makers profess to cure "cold in the head," and even chronic catarrh, and if they fail they pay $500 for their over-confidence,—

Not in newspaper words but in *hard cash!* Think of what confidence it takes to put that in the papers—and *mean* it.

Its makers believe in the Remedy. Isn't it worth a trial? Isn't any trial preferable to catarrh?

After all, the mild agencies are the best. Perhaps they work more slowly, but they work *surely*. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are an *active* agency but *quiet* and *mild*. They're sugar-coated, easy to take, never shock nor derange the system and half their power is in the mild way in which their work is done. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose. Twenty-five cents a vial. Of all druggists.

Some Children Growing Too Fast

become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. But you can fortify them and build them up, by the use of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

They will take it readily, for it is almost as palatable as milk. And it should be remembered that AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE OF COUGHS OR COLDS, IN BOTH THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED. *Avoid substitutions offered.*

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR.
100 STYLES.
BABY COACHES
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
SO CHANGED
We retail at the lowest wholesale factory prices, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. Name goods desired.
Automatic Brake on all Coaches
FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE. SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.
LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

HEMSTITCHING 60 assort'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins. 10c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N.J.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

Do You Ever Speculate?

Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Beecham's Pills cure Sick-Headache.

Malaria

Is believed to be caused by poisonous miasms arising from low, marshy land, or from decaying vegetable matter, and which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. If a healthy condition of the blood is maintained by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla one is much less liable to malaria, and Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many severe cases of this distressing affection even in the advanced stages when the terrible chills and fever prevailed. Try it.

And if you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any substitute.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

-VASELINE-

FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value
Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

For Coughs and Colds

There is no Medicine like

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

PENSION NEW LAW CLAIMS. Apply to Milo B. Stevens & Co., Attorneys, 1419 F St., Washington, D. C. Branch Offices, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago

PATENTS! Instructions as to Inventors. Write at once for hand-book of information. J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

HOME STUDY, Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y

For an Investment Buy a Lot in Chicago. Free Maps & guides to city with prices & terms for our property. V. M. Williams, 1023 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago

TACOMA $100 or $1000 Carefully Invested here bring ANNUALLY from TWENTY to 100% Test us. TACOMA INVESTMENT CO., TACOMA, WASH.

ST. JACOBS OIL THE BEST.

Rheumatism.

N. Ogden, Mich., May 17, 1890. "A half bottle of your invaluable medicine, St. Jacobs Oil, cured me of rheumatism and rheumatic swelling of the knee. It is the best in the universe." J. M. L. PORTER.

Neuralgia.

Hagerstown, Md., April 21, 1890. "I, and others of my family, have used St. Jacobs Oil for neuralgia and found it a speedy, effective cure." MRS. AGNES KELLEY.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

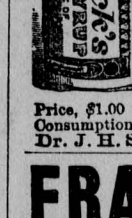
NY NU—1

HOW TO GET WELL.

Use Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment if you are suffering from Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains in the Limbs, Back or Chest, Sore Throats, Colds, Stiffened Joints, Contracted Muscles. Warranted for over forty years to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

A bottle has never yet been returned. Sold by all druggists. Price 25c. and 50c. DEPOT, 40 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE



"K-WREN"

COUGH BALSAM AND TROCHES POSITIVELY Cures Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Fred. H. Pape, of Hoboken, N. J., says: "The wonderful 'K-WREN' remedies cured my boy of a croupy cold within 36 hours."

Troches, 10c. and 25c. Balsam, 50c. ALL DRUGGISTS, or address M.B. KEEP & CO., 63 E. 13th St., N.Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PATENTS F. A. LEHMANN, Washington, D. C. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Does Your **HEAD-ACHE?** Are You Nervous? **BROMO-SELTZER** IS A GUARANTEED CURE Trial Size 10c. at all Druggists or sent by mail prepaid EMERSON DRUG CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A XMAS HEALTH GIFT

(Exerciser Complete $5)

IS BEST OF ALL. CIRCULAR FREE.

BOOKS: For "An Ideal Complexion & Complete Physical Development," 39 Ills 50 cts. "Health & Strength in Physical Culture," 40 Ills 50 cts. Chart of 39 Ills for Dumb Bells & Pulleys, 25 cts. Ad. JNO. E. DOWD'S Vocal & Physical Culture school, 116 Monroe St. Chicago

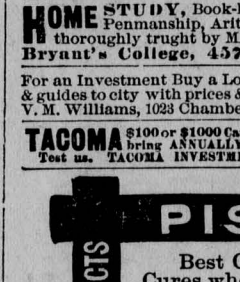
PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

25 CTS

Best Cough Medicine. Recommended by Physicians. Cures where all else fails. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Children take it without objection. By druggists.

25 CTS

Good Wives

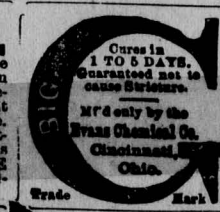


grow fair in the light of their works, especially if they use SAPOLIO: It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes. All grocers keep it.

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST by many a woman who strives to please her household and works herself to death in the effort. If the house does not look as bright as a pin, she get the blame—if things are upturned while house-cleaning goes on—why blame her again. One remedy is within her reach. If she uses SAPOLIO everything will look clean, and the reign of house-cleaning disorder will be quickly over.

Best Truss Ever Used.

Will hold the worst case with comfort. Worn night and day. Positively cures rupture. Sent by mail everywhere. Send for descriptive catalogue and testimonials to G. V. HOUSE MFG. CO., 744 Broadway, New York City.



I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENG... D CROSS DIAMOND BRAND ...AL ☼ Pills ... The only Safe, Sure, and Reliable Pill ... Diamond Brand ... ...er kind. ... send ... Mail. ... Square, ... A, PA.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

In London one woman in every twenty is a pauper, one in every thirteen is illiterate and one in every sixty is a gin drinker. In a recent report to the London Board of Education, Annie Besant said, that the English child had greater need for industrial than mental training.

THE *Christian Advocate* last week published returns from 93 of the conferences of the vote recently taken on the question of admitting women as lay delegates to the general conference. The table includes 337 presiding elders' districts. Those not yet reported are chiefly in mission and foreign conferences, and in the south. The membership over 21 years of age in the 93 conferences reporting number only 1,531,624, of which numbers 291,304 voted. The total vote stands 182,281 for, and 109,033 against. In the central Pennsylvania conference four districts—Altoona, Danville, Harrisburg and Williamsport, having a membership of 37,437 cast only 6866 votes, there being 2383 for and 4483 against. This district (Juniata) is not included as the report from it has not yet been received. It will be noticed from the above that but 19 per cent. of the adult membership in 337 districts have voted on the question and it would be a mistake for the General Conference to accept such a small vote as the voice of the church. The ITEM has heretofore said, the first mistake was made when the responsibility of settling this matter was shifted to the shoulders of the church at large when the membership had so little interest in it. It should have been settled in the legislative body.

Mount Union.

Mount Union was enlivened on New Year's day by fantastics who paraded the principal thoroughfares and presented quite a weird appearance. The small boys and girls and some larger ones, too, were awfully amused.

Clarence B. Etnier, of Hoquiana, Montana, who left this place some eight or nine years ago, is visiting his native home. Clarence is enthusiastic in his praise of western pluck and methods, and by his appearance the country evidently agrees with him.

John S. Etnier, of Mill Creek, was in town visiting relatives over Sunday.

The recent rain and thaw nearly took our sleighing.

Quite a number of our young people attended the festival at Gifford's Mills on Saturday evening.

Clark Fields, an employee of the Adams Express Co., of Altoona, whose home is in this place, visited relatives and friends over Sunday.

H. C. Chilcote, a former resident of this place, and wife, of Virginia, are visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. S. R. Simons and daughter, of Tyrone, are visiting friends in Mount Union.

W. W. Winskey, of the *Times* force, visited Altoona last week.

Mrs. James Y. Appleby is visiting in New Grenada, Fulton county.

Bates Bell, of DuBois, visited his mother and friends hereabouts during Christmas week.

Mrs. F. H. Harrison and son, Forest, visited Philadelphia last week.

J. H. Reck and family, of Jenkintown, visited relatives in town during the holidays. Mr. Reck is engaged in business in the city. He was formerly from Shirley township.

Our schools opened on Monday again.

Ed. DeFrehn is visiting friends and relatives in Williamsport, Md.

Geo. W. Lukens, our merchant friend, smiles all over his face. It's a girl.

Sledding parties are quite frequent lately.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W Smith surprised them completely on Friday evening last by invading their home just as they were preparing to make a visit.

Thermometer ... soon freeze the mercury.

Mill Creek.

I. N. Foust and family spent the holidays in York, Pa.

George Goodman, night watchman, P. R. R., is on the sick list. We sincerely hope his ailment will not be of a serious nature.

William Simpson, of the "land of the setting sun," visited here during the festive season.

Vance W. Simpson visited in the City of Brotherly Love during the holiday season.

County Superintendent Rudy, Profs. J. B. Boring and L. S. Shimmel were recent visitors to our town schools.

Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bousum, died on Thursday last, after several weeks of intense suffering. The cause of her death was cerebro-spinal meningitis. She was aged about 19 years, was a consistent member of the Methodist church and an estimable young lady in every respect. The funeral took place on Sunday last. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at this place. The services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. Pennington. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved parents and friends.

Miss Bessie McDonald, of Huntingdon, was the guest of her cousin, Miss Gertrude McDonald, over Sunday.

Miss Maggie Bence, of Three Springs visited Mrs. D. Columbine on Sunday.

The entertainment held in the Methodist church on Christmas night was a success.

The Christmas service in the Baptist church on Saturday evening last was a very pretty one. The quartette, "Then Came Wise Men From Afar," was rendered in a very pleasing and commendable manner by Miss Lottie Speise, Mrs. Dr. Simpson, Andrew Simpson and Dr. Simpson. A very interesting and well-written paper, subject: "Jerusalem—Ancient and Modern," was read by Prof. J. B. Boring. A solo, "Let Not Your Heart Be Troubled," sung by Andrew Simpson and another, "Slowly Fades the Light Away," by Miss Gertrude McDonald, were special features of the programme. The altar was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Coasting is a very prominent sport in our town at present.

Our village is well represented at the "operas" during the sleighing time.

Emory McColm and family spent Sunday in Allenville.

The third month of our schools closed December 23d. The progress of the pupils during the past month has been very marked, which is encouraging to the teachers in charge. Following is the report:

No. 1, Hrary A. Thompson, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
No. enrolled,	13	13	26
Average attendance,	12	12	24
Per cent. of "	92	93	93

No. 2, Miss Lottie Spiese, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
No. enrolled,	26	18	44
Average attendance.	19	13	32
Per cent. of "	82	78	80

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment. For a short time the mill will continue the business of custom work, chopping and exchanging. No grain purchased. In the meantime the mill is subject to lease to any good party and possession will be given at any time.

J. T. HIMES,
J. M. HIMES.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 30, 1890.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of Michael Querry, in Union township, about the 15th of October, a red, short horn bull. No marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL QUERRY.

Union twp., Dec. 5, 1890.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

LANE & VANZANDT,

Agents for the

Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,

have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.

Repairing of All Kinds Done.

—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" bef... purchasing elsewhere.

We c... ces.

1891. 1891.

I AM GRATEFUL to the people of Mapleton and vicinity for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me in the past and especially during the holiday season. I am to carry a supply of goods such as the people want and am satisfied with small profits. I am going to do a larger business, and will, in the future, as in the past, leave no stone unturned to satisfy the demands of patrans. Just now I have determined to close out some goods and offer at a

Great : Reduction

several lines of goods, such as Fur Caps, Clothing, Fine Underwear, and other seasonable articles.

I Will Sell You a

GOOD FUR CAP

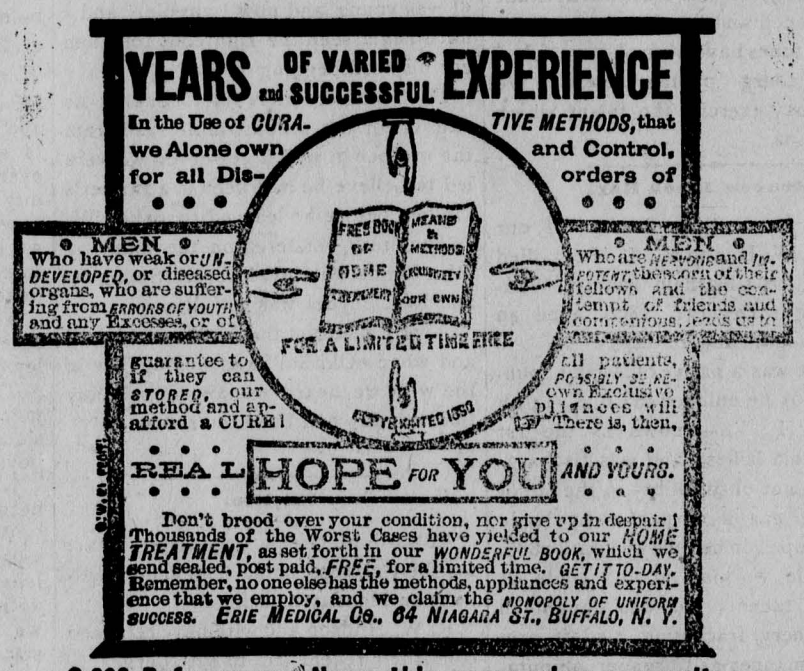
FOR $1.00.

It has no superiors at even a higher price. What clothing I have, I offer at cost. No old goods accumulate on my shelves. I want country produce, for which I pay highest market price. I have many

Woolen Goods,

for which no reasonable offer will be refused.

THOS. M. LOGAN.


YEARS OF VARIED and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Diseases orders of
MEN Who have weak or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH and any Excesses, or of
MEN Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, needs us to
FREE BOOK OF HOME TREATMENT
MEANS & METHODS
COUNTRY
OUR OWN
FOR A LIMITED TIME FREE
guarantee to all patients, if they can POSSIBLY BE RESTORED, our own Exclusive STORED, our method and appliances will afford a CURE! There is, then,
REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

COOK BOOK FREE

320 Pages, Over 1,200 Recipes and Hundreds of Illustrations.

The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were received from practical housewives living in all parts of the United States, to which were added hundreds of the newest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive age, all of it set in new and large type, and the whole book handsomely illustrated. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED COVER. It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Pudding, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT $1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

TO GET THE COOK BOOK FREE Send only 15 cents for three months trial subscription to the FARM AND FIRESIDE and state that you want the Cook Book, and it will be mailed free, postpaid.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE is a large, 16-page, 64-column journal, issued twice a month at PHILADELPHIA, PA., and SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. It is the handsomest, best and cheapest agricultural and home journal in the United States, leading all others in circulation and influence, printing a QUARTER MILLION COPIES every issue, and is recognized by leading agriculturists as an authority on all that pertains to the farm. Address letters plainly to

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property and leftsame with Amos and Elizabeth Hidecker, of Union township: 2 Milch Cows, 3 Shotes, Cook stove and Fixtures, Dressing Bureau, 1 Safe, 2 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Clock, 25 yards Carpet, 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Kettle, Lot of Fodder, Lot of Chickens, etc.

All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

JAMES E. McCONAHY.

Dec. 6, 1890.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

B. O'Connor & Sons.

SPECIAL SALE.

Seasonable Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Rubber Boots, 2½ to 7, $1.75
Misses' " " 12 to 2, 1.25
Child's, " " 8 to 10, 1.00

Boys' Extra Heavy Rubber Boots, 2 to 6, $2.50.

Big Bargains.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hoods and Toboggans.

Men's extra heavy Scotch Caps, 48c., Men's Fur Caps, $1.10, worth $1.50. Boys' Plush Caps, 50c. Misses' Plush and Velvet Helmet Caps, 25c.—regular price, $1.25. Do not miss this bargain. Misses' Plaid Nelly Bly Caps reduced to 25c.

Ladies' extra heavy Domestic Flannel Shirts only 75c.

Gents' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00. Ladies' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00. Large line Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at 50c., worth 60c.

Large line Canton, Domstic and All-Wool Flannels.

Ladies' and Gents' Mufflers, extra large, at 25c.

Children's Knit Jackets at 50c.
" Muffs and Capes at $1.50.

Henrietta Cloth (brown and black only), 30c. All-wool Cloth, 60c., reduced to 45c.

Largest assortment Men's Overshirts ever shown in town. Prices very low.

Men's Leather Boots, $1.65 up. Men's special Grain Leather Boots, reduced to $2.50. Boys' Leather Boots, 3 to 5, $1.40. Children's Leather Boots, 8 to 11, only $1.00.

Horse Blankets, $2.25 per pair. Haps, $1.00 up. Blankets very cheap.

This is something you can't afford to miss: Men's Jackets and Vests, only $4.00. Big reduction in Men's Overcoats and Suits.

20 boxes Valencia Raisins,
25 " Ondura "
5 bags Muscatil "
10 " new Lima Beans.

We expect your custom by giving you rock bottom prices. Anything you want in

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Oil Cloth, Carpets. Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Trunks, Groceries,

Notions,

Tobacco and Cigars, Coal, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Putty, Fresh and Cured Meats,

Etc., Etc.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

TERMS:—Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Jan 7, 1891.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Felt hats at reduced prices. MRS. M. E. EVANS.

—Fancy cotton flannels at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—Children's wool hose cheap at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—Best calicoes at 7c and 8c at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—How often have you failed to write it—1891?

—Bruce Yocum last week moved into his new house.

—The new year was ushered in by a heavy storm of sleet.

—The new county officers took the oath of office on Monday.

—Henry Long, one of the venerable citizens of Mapleton, is dangerously ill.

—John E. White spent the holiday season wiht friends at Hollidaysburg.

—Miss Nannie Swope is visiting Rev. I. N. Moorhead's family at Hopewell this week.

—M. L. Rex and son, Ira, attended the funeral of Reuben J. Rex at Glen Hope on Sunday.

—Mrs. Lulie Miller, of Tyrone, spent Sunday with her parents in Mapleton. Her mother is again quite ill.

—James McCurdy, of Osceola Mills, circulated among friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—W. W. Wright and wife, of Huntingdon, and A. W. Wright and wife, of Trough Creek, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—The monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Mrs. Mattie Yocum's tomorrow evening.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening, at which time a protracted meeting will be commenced.

—R. N. McCarl, one of the teachers in the M. E. Sunday school, took his class out sled-riding Monday evening. They had a very enjoyable trip.

—A number of the members of W. C., No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., attended the installation services of the camp at Huntingdon last Thursday evening.

—In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—About twenty persons from Mapleton witnessed "The World Against Her," as rendered at the Huntingdon opera house last Friday evening.

—All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—A number of members of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., took advantage of the sleighing Monday evening to pay a fraternal visit to Three Springs Lodge, No. 790.

—Mrs. Emma Kane, wife of Wesley Kane, and daughter of Benjamin Quarry, died at her home in Hare's valley Sunday evening. The remains were interred at Bowman's chapel yesterday.

—J. W. Elway & Co., have sold the Bellwood *Bulletin* to W. F. Balsbach, of Port Royal. The new proprietor assumed the management last week. We wish all parties success.

—Miss Lillie Herncame, of Norrace, accompanied her friend, Miss Emma Smith, on a visit to Mapleton last Saturday and Sunday. They were the guests of Mrs. S. M. Long,

—A pupil of one of the Mapleton schools last week asked the teacher, "If hillock means a little hill, and bullock a little bull, why doesn't burdock mean a little bird?" We haven't yet heard the teacher's explanation.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at ten o'clock, after which communion services will be held. There will be preparatory services Saturday evening at 6. 30 o'clock.

—Next Monday evening, Mrs. C. L. Benscoter, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Huntingdon county, will lecture in the M. E. church. Mrs. Benscoter is a pleasant talker and everybody is invited to hear her.

—*Woman's Work* is the name of an interesting monthly which comes to our table from Athens, Georgia. As its name indicates it is devoted to woman's work and its columns are replete with useful information. Send for sample copy.

—John A. Cree last Saturday disposed of his personal property and will this week move to Petrolia, Butler county, where his two sons are employed as machinists. We are sorry to lose Mr. Cree as a citizen, but wish him and his family a pleasant sojourn in their new home.

—Z. T. Woods, of Altoona, a former resident of Mount Union, accompanied by D. W. Bolinger, of the latter place, spent a few hours in Mapleton on Sunday. Mr. Woods is engaged in the produce business in the Mountain city and is progressing therein.

—D. M. Evans, Esq., was brought from Cassville to Mapleton last week and has so far recovered from his recent stroke as to be able to move about with a little assistance. He went to Huntingdon on Monday and is attending to his duties as one of the county auditors. All of which we are glad to note.

—Lytle Shaver and John Shoop, of Huntingdon, came down to Mapleton last week to enjoy a few days' hunting. In company with J. Q. Dell, of Hare's valley, they succeeded in killing sixty rabbits and three pheasants in three days. They took three rabbits from one hole and are not yet satisfied that there were not more there.

—Agent Hicks last Saturday posted a notice, by order of O. E. McClellan, forbiding the piling of any more ties in the yard at the warehouse. A. W. Swope, esq., has offered the company the use of a plot of ground in the eastern part of town for a tie yard, which offer has been accepted. We hope the company will forever prohibit the piling of ties about the warehouse, as it makes that part of town very unsightly. The ITEM would be gratified to see a lawn made of it.

—Robert Rogers, of this place, has just completed a painting which would do credit to a more experienced artist. It is a forest scene and the materials used were ordinary house paints. The colors are well blended, the prospect is pleasing and the profile is good. Mr. Rogers never took a lesson in painting, writes poorly, but has a natural aptitude for the pencil and brush. Some of his pencil sketches have been photographed by Harrisburg photographers. We trust he may exercise the talent which he possesses.

Reuben Jacob Rex.

Reuben Jacob Rex, brother of our townsmen W. H. and M. L. Rex, died at Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Wednesday night, Dec. 31, 1890, aged 49 years, 6 months and 28 days.

Mr. Rex was a native of Adams county. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. K., 149th Regiment, P. V.,—known as the 1st Pennsylvania Rifles—and was discharged on account of disability in the fall of 1862. He was a carpenter by trade which occupation he followed until 1886, when, while working at his trade at the Irvona tannery, he was caught in the machinery, fracturing his left arm in such a manner as to render amputation above the elbow necessary. In 1889 he was granted a small pension and as an additional source of maintenance he canvassed for books. His last order was received on Christmas day, which he delivered Dec. 26–30, wading the deep snow on foot. On the 31st he remained at home. In the afternoon he went to the store and purchased a sack of chop. On his way home he snow balled with the school children. When he reached the house he was met at the door by his wife to whom he remarked that there was something wrong with him. He was helped to the settee, and complained of pains in his head. Medical aid was summoned and all done that was possible to relieve his sufferings, but without avail.

As the new year was dying (11.40 o'clock) his spirit passed into eternity. He was a sufferer from rheumatism of the heart and seldom went to bed, preferring to sleep on a chair. In a conversation but two weeks prior to his death he stated that he did not expect to see the new year. He leaves a wife and three children—two boys aged respectively 19 and 12 years and one girl aged 8 years. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Local Institute.

A local institute will be held at Sheridan school house, Union township, this county, Saturday, January 17th, 1891. It is hoped that every energetic and progressive teacher will be in attendance. A special invitation is given to the patrons of Union township.

On Friday evening, a debate will be held at the same place, in which all are invited to participate. The question for discussion will be, "Resolved, That America will Decay." The disputants will be as follows:

Affirmative—J. O. Smith, L. R. Smith, S. L. Glasgow, Wm. Johnson.

Negative—J. G. Dell, H. A. Thompson, G. W. Wright, I. N. Swope.

The following subjects have been assigned for discussion on Saturday;

1. A Recitation—How to Prepare it—Lettie Chilcote, B. P. Steele and William Johnson.

2. Duty Parents Owe to the School—S. L. Glasgow, Louie J. Wright, Fannie Green,

3. History—How to Teach it—L. R. Smith, J. F. McClain, John Tate.

4. Reading—M. C. Chilcote, Maude O. Wright.

5. Grammar—J. O. Smith, H. A. Thompson.

6. Geography—Rena B. Smith, Susan Fink, J. G. Dell.

7. Arithmetic—I. N. Swope, Clayton Benson.

8. Devices—Fannie Isenberg, Lottie Spiese, M. S. Beaver.

A full attendance of citizens, especially of the district in which the Institute is to be held, is requested.

Anniversary.

On Monday, Jan 5th, occurred the 40th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Amanda L. Smith, wife of R. P. Smith, of Cass township. The guests began to arrive as early as 10 o'clock, and when the clock struck 12 (the hour announced for dinner) the house was packed with friends from Mapleton, Cassville, Tod, Union and Cass townships. Mrs. Smith was the recipient of many handsome presents, consisting of numerous pieces of glass ware, several dress patterns and a few $5.00 bills. The table was one of the most sumptuous, and after the guests had satisfied their appetites and noticing so much left, we were led to exclaim with the prophet, "I was young and now I am old, and I have never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread."

Dr. Spangler, of Mapleton, acted as caterer for the second table, and from the manner in which he served we were led to believe he had been in a farmer's kitchen before he learned to make pills.

The music rendered on the piano by Miss Emma Mierley, Mrs. Dr. Spangler, and Rev. Snyder was excellent.

A very pleasant day was spent by all and when "Old Sol" was sinking low in the west we heard exclaimed by many that the day had been too short.

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Saltillo.

Edward M. Green and sisters start for their college home (Bucknell Institute) on Monday morning.

R. W. Hudson and wife have returned from their recent trip to Pittsburg.

Rev. Shoemaker occupied the Methodist pulpit one night last week at this place. The Rev. is looking exceedingly well.

A little stranger arrived in our town last New Year's night, and took up its abode at the residence of Luden Greenland.

Mrs. Belle Fisher, together with her two children and cousin, Miss Jennie Parks, left Saltillo last Wednesday morning a week ago for her future home, Salem, W. Va. We wish them all the health and comforts this world can give.

John McCoy, of this place, recently brought his bride to Saltillo, and located here in our midst with the view of making this his home. We are glad they come, and hope they will remain.

The meeting in the M. E. church still continues, and quite a goodly number have found peace during the protracted meeting. Rev. Bradford preached from the Methodist pulpit Sunday night.

Mrs. Evaline Senft is visiting at Pittsburg, and it is thought she will remain a while at Bethany Home before she returns to Saltillo.

Joseph Parks, it is said, has burned over fifteen hundred bushels of first class lime, and has shipped several carloads from this place.

Quite a number of visitors have visited Saltillo during the holidays.

[illegible] Russell Giles is organizing a singing school here, and as he is a finished vocalist, we wish him all the success in the world. He taught here last winter and gave great satisfaction.

Smith Valley.

A. S. Beaty has gone to visit friends in Altoona.

Miss Blanche Wright, who has been living with Mrs. D. M. Evans of Mapleton, is again in our midst. Blanche is always a welcome participant in our society, and one whom every body welcomes home.

E. C. Smith and Miss Annie Pheasant visited friends in Altoona recently; and report having enjoyed themselves splendidly in the Mountain City.

We have been informed that L. E. Dell will take charge of the farm work for our most worthy citizen, D. P. Pheasant in the spring. Luden is a man who knows how to "keep things moving" and we believe he will make farming a success. We believe he will enjoy the quietness of agricultural life, since he has been handling the lever as sawyer for several years.

Monroe Chilcote and his sister Mary were visiting friends in Altoona last week.

John and Russel Giffin were visiting friends in our little vale during the holidays. These men are excellent vocal teachers; and since Russel taught a class in vocal music two years ago with so much success, it is hoped they will get a school here this winter again.

J. S. Pheasant, in company with his wife and two children, were the guests of his brothers, A. M., D. C., and U. G., formerly of this valley, but now of Altoona, on Christmas.

Misses Annie and Louie Chilcote, who are employed at Huntingdon and Mount Union respectively, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Chilcote, last week.

William Dell, of Mapleton, was circulating among his many friends in our valley on Sunday the 28th ult.

The festival held by our grangers, at the residence of A. W. Pheasant, was a complete success, and they all join in thanking the good people of the community for having patronized them so liberally. Although the Latta Grove Grange s less than one year old, the people have been led to see its good merits, and our citizens are joining one by one. Is is believed that in two years hence, every man and woman in this community will have joined the Grange. Persevere friends you are doing a good work and it is hoped that in the near future you will be heard in the legislature, instead of millionaires and monopolists.

The smiling faces of Jacob and Archie Breneman were visible in our valley during the holidays.

The hunting season has passed once more, and now we hope that the general slaughter of rabbits will abate and our boys will go to school.

J. O. Smith visited the Mountain city, between the holidays.

We have been informed that our neighbor, Levi Wright, contemplates leaving the valley in the spring. We do not know how true this may be, but we do know that if this is a correct statement Smith Valley's loss will be a gain to the place where he removes to. However, we hope this may all be gossip and Levi will remain with his many Smith Valley friends.

Hare's Valley.

Sledding is good in ourvalley.

J. W. Dell, of Broad Top, spent the holidays with friends in this valley.

U. G. Pheasant, who now resides in Altoona, shook hands with friends hereaways on last Sunday. Mr. P. is engaged in the mercantile business in Altoona, and we are glad to know he is meeting with success.

Miss Katie Stryker, after spending a week with her friends here, returned on Monday to her home in Clearfield.

Prof. R.S. Giffin, of Saltillo, organized a class at Bowman's chapel on Monday night. Mr. Giffin taught singing here two years ago, and gave excellent instructions. We are glad to know he has succeeded in securing a large class.

K. W. Mierley is not able to walk without the aid of a crutch.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

THURSDAY, January 8—commencing at 1 o'clock, P. M., John Kilgore will sell at his residence in Smith valley, 2½ miles west of Mapleton, four cows, 6 shotes, 3 heifers, colt—rising 2 years, two-horse wagon, one-horse spring wagon, plows, harrow, grain cradle, single trees, double trees, chains, hay, corn-fodder, corn, &c.

January 1, 1890.

On the above date I opened a new set of books. The experience of several years in the mercantile business in Mapleton has taught me the necessity of devising a

NEW PLAN

of credit. I have been too lenient with some, and have now determined to

DRAW the LINE.

I want honest, prompt-paying trade only, and by accepting none other, can do better by those who are never behind time in settling,

A Close Margin

of profit on all sales shall be my motto. I have opened a new set of books, have sent out many statements, and expect prompt settlements.

During the year 1891 my store will be stocked with the choicest goods the market will afford, which will be sold at a very reasonable profit. Give me a call. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. G. GILLAM.

A CRANBERRY BOG.

How the Little Red Berries Are Picked.

Picking Time is Considered a Long and Happy Picnic.

The largest cultivated Cranberry bog in existence lies about six miles north of Wareham, Mass. This bog is 160 acres in extent. Other bogs in the vicinity belong to the same management. These bogs are all as clean as the tidiest garden. The long and level stretches, like a carpet strewn with white and crimson beads, are a most pleasing and novel sight. Here in early September a thousand pickers camp about the swamps, some in temporary board cabins, but most of them in tents. The manager furnishes the provisions, which the campers cook for themselves, and he rents them the tents. One hundred and twenty pickers constitute a company, which is placed in charge of an overseer, and each company has a book-keeper. Each picker is assigned a strip about three feet wide across a section of the bog, and he is obliged to pick it clean as he goes. The pickers are paid by the measure, which is a broad six-quart pail with ridges marking the quarts. Ten cents is paid for a measure. There is a wide variation in the quantity which a picker will gather in a day, ranging all the way from ten measures for a slow picker to forty and even fifty for a rapid one, and in extra good picking, seventy-five measures have been secured.

Various devices have been contrived for facilitating cranberry picking. The Cape Cod growers like the picker they use best. This is essentially a mousetrap-like box with a front lid rising by a spiral spring. The operator thrusts the picker forward into the vines, closes the lid by bearing down with his thum, and then draws the implement backward so as to pull off the berries. Perhaps a fourth of the pickers use the implements. Children are not strong enough to handle them continuously, and where the crop is thin they possess little advantage. Raking off the berries is rarely practiced in the Cape Cod region. It is a rough operation and it tears the vines badly. Late in Fall, if picking has been delayed and frost is expected or pickers are scarce, the rake is sometimes used. An ordinary steel garden rake is employed. The berries are raked off the vines, and the bog may then be flooded and the berries are carried to the flume, where they are secured.

This picking time is a sort of long and happy picnic—all the happier for being a busy one. The pickers look forward to it from year to year, and are invigorated by the change and the novelty.

The berries must now be sorted and "screened." If there are no unsound berries the fruit can be fairly well cleaned by running it through a fanning mill; and some growers find it an advantage to put all the berries through the mill before they go to the hand screeners. A screen is a slatted tray about six feet long and three and a half wide at one end and tapering to about ten inches at the other, with a side or border five or six inches high. The spaces in the bottom between the slats are about a fourth of an inch wide. The screen is set upon sawhorses, and three women stand upon a side and handle over the berries, removing the poor ones and the leaves and sticks, and working the good ones toward the small and open end, where they fall into a receptacle. The berries are barreled directly if they are not moist, but if wet they are first spread upon sheets of canvas—old sails being favorites—and allowed to remain until thoroughly dry.—[Garden and Stream.

General Alger's Benefactor.

"Years ago," said a man at the fat stock show the other night, "General Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, lately the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a youngster without one cent and with but one suit of clothes. He wanted to attend school and went to a physician who lived in the village to ask for a chance to work for his board. The doctor did not need the services of a boy, but he was so much impressed with young Alger's earnestness that he took him into his family circle and sent him through school. Alger did no work except take care of the doctor's horse and cow.

"But time had wrought great changes. Alger is now a millionaire, while his benefactor is an old man in straitened financial circumstances. One by one his children have died until he and his old wife have been left alone. All offers of assistance by General Alger have been refused, for the old man is as proud as Lucifer himself. In consequence Alger has been forced to bestow his charities in many little roundabout ways so that their source could not be guessed. Recently he visited his old friend, determined to ompel his acceptance of more substantial aid than he had been receiving.

" 'Why, Alger, you don't owe me anything,' the old man said, 'and I won't accept anything.'

" 'But I owe my education to you.'

" 'Bosh! You owe that to yourself.'

" 'But I caused you trouble and expense, for which I want to repay you.'

" 'The trouble needn't trouble you, and there wasn't much expense to speak of. In fact, the only expense that you caused me, as far as I can recollect, is the loss of a cow. Do you know, Alger, when you came to live with me I had the best cow in these parts, and that your awkwardness completely ruined her? Well, it did. Within three weeks you had made her so skittish that no one could go near her, and I had to sell her for beef.'

" 'Well, then, I owe you for that cow, don't I? And I'm going to pay you for her and will add a little interest for the use of the money for about forty years.'

"After a long course of argument the old gentleman finally consented, very reluctantly, to accept pay for his cow. And the price paid for that ordinary grade cow is sufficient to support her former owner in fair circumstances during the remainder of his lifetime. She was a very expensive cow."—[Chicago Mail.

Giant Birds that are Extinct.

Two giant birds of antiquity there were, which modern science knows comparatively little about, though some of their bones and even their eggs are to this day preserved in museums. One of these was the epiornis of Madagascar, which stood 12 feet high and weighed 1000 pounds. Only two of its eggs have ever been discovered, and they were found in graves. Each of them was as big as six ostrich eggs, or 148 good sized hens' eggs. In ancient times the Arabs used to go in their trading vessels as far down the African coast as Madagascar, where they saw these astonishing fowls, bringing back accounts of them which were destined to give rise to the fables concerning the roc of the Arabian Nights.

In New Zealand, at a later period, is known to have existed an even heavier bird than the roc, known to science as the dinornis, which was not quite so tall, however. It stood about nine feet high when grown. The bones of one leg of this creature are exhibited at the National Museum, and they measure six feet from foot to hip. The dinornis did not have even rudimentary wings. It became extinct about the time Capt. Cook visited New Zealand, and he might very possibly have found one or more alive if he had tried. When he arrived the natives were still wearing the feathers of the bird for ornaments.

Around certain hot springs in New Zealand great accumulations of the bones of the birds were subsequently found. New Zealand climate compelled them to gather for warmth in these places, and there they died. It reminds one of a very plausible theory that is entertained regarding the great beds of fossil animals found in the west in this country. Stress of weather, the notion is, crowded the beasts to a sheltered place, and there a blizzard came and destroyed them en masse.—[Washington Star.

Her Husband Knew It.

Snively—I've been talking with your wife, and I'm surprised at her mental power. She has a great mind.

Snodgrass—She must have. She has given me a piece of it every day or ten years and yet seems to have plenty left.—[Epoch.

A Chinese Venice.

As one approaches Canton, China, after a journey of 90 miles up the Pearl river, the Tartar city of one million inhabitants presents a dreary-looking waste of ugly buildings, absolutely nothing to charm the eye. The ship drops anchor and the Chinese babel begins. Swarms of sampans filled with clattering, babbling people, hurry the cargo from the steamer, a shouting of voices, piercing and screaming, a wild confusion of men, women and children working together, handling their boats with remarkable dexterity—the steering is generally deputed to the women—avoiding collisions that seem inevitable, threading their way in and out and always steering with marvellous skill, with an occasional yell of warning to a boat that is drifting too near.

The floating population of China is enormous, generation succeeds generation, there they are born, there they marry and die. The infant who toddles and rolls about, voluminously wrapped in clothes and bangled ankles and wrists, grows to old age and knows no other life. Canton's aquatic population is a city by itself, a distinct community numbering three hundred thousand. They are supposed to be the descendants of the rebels who were cut off from communication with the land people by an order from one of the Emperors of the past.

Each boat has its cooking corner, its water tank and a little altar or shrine in the bow, where the joss sticks are kept burning, and every day with the deepening twilight they flock to their anchorages in the canal. What a variety of boats! What queer specimens of naval architecture! The long, narrow ferryboats brilliant in color, with grotesque dragon-head bows propelled by men, the great junk and cargo-boats of wonderful solidity, almost concealed from view with timber loaded on either side and touching the water, the tanka-boats resembling an egg in shape and worked astern by a single oar.—[New York Journal.

Chestnut Culture.

The fruit of the chestnut is of pleasant flavor and very nutritious. A chestnut orchard is worth growing if only for a range for pigs preliminary to their fattening, while for sale the fruit is quite profitable. The young trees when thickly planted grow tall and slender, and are valuable for hop poles, while the shorter and stouter ones are always salable for fence posts. Those who intend planting should secure the nuts without delay and preserve them safely through the winter. They are best kept in damp soil packed in tight boxes and buried in the earth below the reach of frost.

In the Spring the nuts will be found bursting open with the young germ, when they are to be planted in the ground where they are to remain, being difficult to transplant safely. The ground should be plowed and harrowed and marked out, as for corn both ways and a seed dropped at the intersections. Proper cultivation should be given and the plantation thinned out as may be necessary or desirable to market the young timber. For fruit alone the large-fruited kinds may be chosen but the native variety produces the choicest fruit, which under cultivation becomes much larger than when grown wild.—[New York Times.

Trees in California.

California is nearly destitute of the trees and shrubs which furnish the brilliant autumnal tints of eastern hills and vales. A few venturesome spirits, however, have introduced from the east the sumach, dogwood, swamp maple, sassafras, red and white oak, etc. They are all growing satisfactorily in various portions of the state, and at this time they are gorgeous in color, making strangely beautiful contrasts with the evergreens, palms, araucarias, pepper trees, acacias, etc. —[Chicago Times.

Pigeons for War Vessels.

War vessels employed in defending a coast are often without the means of transacting information of the utmost importance to the mainland. By means of carrier pigeons they could send communications ashore over a distance of several hundred miles, signal the approach of the enemy's fleet, and report all his movements.—[Scientific American.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A velocity of about six or seven miles a second would suffice to carry a body away from the gravitation of the earth.

It is asserted by men of high professional ability that, when the system needs a stimulant, nothing equals a cup of strong coffee.

An English geologist predicts that within fifty years a convulsion of nature will sink the whole of New Zealand fifty feet below the surface of the sea.

Want of wholesome and adequate food docks one-quarter, one-third or one-half from the natural term of the industrial force for all those who come to man's estate.

California diamonds are crystals of quartz, the most abundant of all minerals. They are sometimes cut and set by jewelers, and sold as "white topaz," but oftener as California diamonds.

A salt lake has been discovered in Persia, the waters of which are salter than those of any lake in the world. According to a consular report, the proportion of salt is nearly twenty-two per cent.

There are but two ways by which one can hear animals really converse. One is to listen to them when they are not aware of your presence, always a difficult feat; the other is to win their entire love and confidence.

The gardener of the Kew Gardens, England, after numerous failures, has at last succeeded in growing the Coco de Mer, or double cocoanut, which often obtains a height of 150 feet, with a smooth trunk about a foot in diameter.

The surface of the sea is alive with vast swarms of minute organisms, both plants and animals, and the "Challenger" investigations have shown conclusively that showers of these keep dropping day and night like a constant rain toward the ooze of the bottom.

The excavations of Mr. Petrie have shown that up to now we have known nothing, or next to nothing, of the archæology of the Holy Land before the classical age, and if we are ever to learn anything about pre-exilic Israel on the soil of Palestine itself it must be by the help of the spade.

Dr. Hebler, the eminent authority on small arms, says that the concentric tube which incloses the firing barrel of the Manchester rifle is the cause of increased temperature, and by no means answers the purpose for which it was intended, guarding the hands of the soldier from being burned.

Dr. G. Mayer, a German meteorologist, has made a study of synoptic charts, and, on eliminating local influences, has found that the moon from September to January lowers the height of the barometer when at the full, and raises it during her first quarter. This, or any other effect, is not observable in other months.

The fact is not so well known as it deserves to be that cream constitutes an admirable nutriment for invalids. It is superior to butter, containing more volatile oils. Persons predisposed to consumption, aged persons, or those inclined to cold extremities and feeble digestion are especially benefited by a liberal use of sweet cream. It is far better than cod liver oil, and besides being excellent for medicinal properties it is a highly nutritious food.

A Land of Eternal Earthquakes.

At Antiqua, or old Guatemala, are the ruins of the old capital, destroyed long ago by earthquake. Here you find the most equable climate in the world, the temperature almost never varying. Here, too, the earth keeps up a continual quaking, and scarcely an hour passes but a slight shock is felt. The ancient ruins show signs of past grandeur and are the remains of the buildings and dwellings of wealthy people. It is said that the country round the old capital has been gradually sinking, inch by inch, for ages, but this does not prevent it from being occupied.

The Guatemalan's propensity for gambling is something wonderful, and at the games carried on in the swell clubs you see fortunes change hands in an evening. The favorite games are "para pinto," played with dice, and the great American game of poker.—[San Francischo Cronicle.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

THE HILL ECHO.

She lives in the rocks,
Like the little red fox
That walks on the mosses
In soft fur socks,
And on the edge
Of the steepest ledge
Of pine-dark summits
She sits and mocks.

Ready alway,
By night and day,
Alert and answering
Things to say,
Whether eagles shriek
From sky-touched peak,
Or the valley children
Call in play.

She is aware
If your words are fair,
And will shout and babble
Them everywhere.
The bird in the tree
Will hear, and the bee
On its honey flight
Will hear in the air.

Yet of evil speech
I do beseech
None slip from your tongue
Beyond your reach;
For she will not rest
Till the bitterest
Of all you may utter
Has gone to each.

Not only in rocks,
Where the skulking fox
Walks o'er the ledges
In soft fur socks,
Dwells echo apart;
Nay, in many a heart
Is an idle and tell-tale
One that mocks.

—[Mrs. Clara Doty Bates.

NEDDY'S LONG WORD.

"Remember, Neddy," said mamma, one day, "always to accommodate every one that you can."

"Yes'm," answered Neddy, heartily, "I will." And mamma felt sure that he would, because Neddy is one of the very best boys to remember things you ever saw.

The next day Mrs. Camp called to him as he was running down the street with his new sled flying along behind him.

"Neddy, Neddy! come here a minute, won't you?"

Neddy heard her and stopped, though he didn't much want to. He was going over on the Wilson hill coasting, and was in a great hurry; but he went up to the door where Mrs. Camp was standing, and pulled off his fur cap with a polite little bow, which pleased the lady very much.

"Will you run down to the store for me, dear?" she asked. "I want a spool of twist, and I have no one to send."

Neddy's eyes clouded up the least bit in the world, but Mrs. Camp was looking in her purse for the right change, and didn't notice; and before she found it the bright sun of good-nature was shining again in Neddy's eyes, and he answered, "Yes'm," as cheerfully as could be.

It didn't take long, after all. The store was not a great way off, and there was no other customer; and Neddy, in less than five minutes, was back again with the spool of twist.

"Thank you," said Mrs. Camp, smiling at him. Then she took a bright, new dime from her purse. "Here is something for you to buy peanuts with," said she, kindly, "and I'm very much obliged, besides."

But Neddy shook his head at the dime, though he liked peanuts almost as well as maple sugar, which is saying a good deal.

"You're welcome as can be," said he, "but I can't take pay for going, Mrs. Camp, 'cause, you know, mamma tells me always to a-abominate every one I can?"

Didn't Mrs. Camp laugh! She couldn't help it, though she tried so hard that she choked, and frightened Neddy, who could not think what th trouble was.—[Youth's Companion.

Mink Was Once the Rage.

Thirty years ago mink skins sold for from $5 to $8. Mink was the rage then. Women asked for mink when they could afford a fashionable fur. Now mink is worth only a little and seal has advanced 100 per cent. It will go up still further on the report of Prof. Elliott of the Smithsonian Institution. He intends to recommend that the Government suspend the catching of American seals for seven years. Skunk skins (black) are worth $1 each. Skunk furs are sold for marten. The fur is called "black marten."—[New York Times.

A "put up job"—Bricklaying.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Religious Movement in 1891."

TEXT: *"Tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high."*—Luke xxiv., 49.

For a few months, in the providence of God, I have two pulpits, one in Brooklyn and the other in New York, and through the kindness of the printing press an ever widening opportunity. To all such hearers and readers I come with an especial message. The time has arrived for a forward movement such as the church and the world have never seen. That there is a need for such a religious movement is evident from the fact that never since our world was swung out among the planets has there been such an organized and determined effort to overthrow righteousness, and make the Ten Commandments obsolete and the whole Bible a derision. Meanwhile alcoholism is taking down its victims by the hundreds of thousands, and the political parties get down on their knees, practically saying: "O thou almighty rum jug! we bow down before thee! Give us the offices—city, State and national. Oh, give us the offices, and we will worship thee for ever and ever; Amen."

The Christian Sabbath meanwhile, appointed for physical, mental and spiritual rest, is being secularized and abolished. As if the bad publishing houses of our own country had exhausted their literary filth, the French and Russian sewers have been invited to pour their scurrility and moral slush into the trough where our American swine are now wallowing. Meanwhile there are enough houses of infamy in all our cities, open and unmolested of the law, to invoke the omnipotent wrath which buried Sodom under a deluge of brimstone. The pandemoniac world, I think, has massed its troops, and they are at this moment plying their batteries upon family circles, church circles, social circles, political circles and national circles. Apollyon is in the saddle, and riding at the head of his myrmidons would capture this world for darkness and woe.

That is one side of the conflict now raging. On the other side we have the most magnificent gospel machinery that the world ever saw or heaven ever invented. In the first place there are in this country more than eighty thousand ministers of religion and, take them as a class, more consecrated, holier, more consistent, more self denying, more faithful men never lived. I know them by the thousands. I have met them in every city. I am told, not by them, but by people outside of our profession, people engaged in Christian and reformatory work, that the clergy of America are at the head of all good enterprises, and whoever else fail they may be depended on. The truth of this is demonstrated by the fact that when a minister of religion does fall, it is so exceptional that the newspapers report it as something startling, while a hundred men in other callings may go down without the matter being considered as especially worth mentioning.

In addition to their equipment in moral character the clergy of this country have all that the schools can give. All archæological, rhetorical, scientific, scholastic, literary attainment. So much for the Christian ministry of all denominations. In the next place on our side of the conflict we have the grandest churches of all time and higher style of membership and more of them, and a host without number of splendid men and women who are doing their best to have this world purified, elevated, gospelized. But we all feel that something is wanting. Enough hearty songs have been sung and enough earnest sermons preached within the last six months to save all the cities of America, and saving the cities you save the world, for they overflow all the land either with their religion or their infamy.

But look at some of the startling facts. It is nearly nineteen hundred years since Jesus Christ came by the way of Bethlehem caravansary to save this world, yet the most of the world has been no more touched by this most stupendous fact of all eternity than if on the first Christmas night the beasts of the stall, amid the bleatings of their own young, had not heard the bleating of the Lamb that was to be slain. Out of the eighteen hundred million of the human race fourteen hundred million are without God and without hope in the world, the camel driver of Arabia, Mahomet, with his nine wives, having half as many disciples as our blessed Christ, and more people are worshiping chunks of painted wood and carved stone than are worshiping the living and eternal God. Meanwhile, the most of us who are engaged in Christian work—I speak for myself as well as others—are toiling up to our full capacity of body, mind and soul, harnessed up to the last buckle, not able to draw a pound more than we are drawing or lift an ounce more than we are lifting.

What is the matter? My text lets out the secret. We all need more of the power from on high. Not muscular power, not logical power, not scientific power, not social power, not financial power, not brain power, but power from on high. With it we could accomplish more in one week than without it in a hundred years. And I am going to get it, if in answer to prayer, earnest and long continued, God will grant it to me, His unworthy servant. Men and women who know how to pray, when you pray for yourself, pray for me that I may be endued with power from on high. I would rather have it than all the diamond fields of Golconda, and all the pearls of the sea, and all the gold of the mountains. Many of the mightiest intellects never had a touch of it, and many of the less than ordinary intellects have been surcharged with it. And every man and woman on earth has a right to aspire to it, a right to pray for it, and, properly persistent, will obtain it.

Power from on the level is a good thing, such power as I may give you, or you may give me, by encouraging words and actions. Power from on the level when we stand by each other in any Christian undertaking. Power from on the level when other pulpits are in accord with ours. Power from on the level when the religious and secular press forward our Christian undertakings. But power from on the level is not sufficient. Power from on high is what we need to take possession of us. Power straight from God. Supernatural power, omnipotent power, all conquering power. Not more than one out of a thousand of the ministers has it continuously. Not more than one out of ten thousand Christians has it all the time. Given in abundance, these last ten years of the nineteenth century would accomplish more for God, and the church, and the world than the previous ninety years of this century.

A few men and women in each age of the world have possessed it. Caroline Fry, the immortal Quakeress, had it, and three hundred of the depraved and suffering of Newgate prison, under her exhortation, repented and believed. Jonathan Edwards had it, and Northampton meeting house heard the outburst of religious emotion as he spake of righteousnsss and judgment to come. Samuel Budgett, the Christian merchant, had it, and his benefactions showered the world. John Newton had it. Bishop Latimer had it. Isabella Graham had it. Andrew Fuller had it. The great evangelists Daniel Baker and Dr. Nettleton and Truman Osborn and Charles G. Finney had it. In my boyhood I saw Truman Osborn rise to preach in the village church at Somerville, N. J., and before he had given out his text or uttered a word people in the audience sobbed aloud with religious emotion. It was the power from on high. All in greater or less degree may have it. Once get it and nothing can stand before you. Satan goes down. Caricature goes down. Infidelity goes down. Worldiness goes down. All opposition goes down.

Several times in the history of the church and the world has this power from on high been demonstrated. In the seventeenth century, after a great season of moral depression, this power from on high came down upon John Tillotson and Owen and Flavel and Baxter and Bunyan, and there was a deluge of mercy higher than the tops of the highest mountains of sin. In the eighteenth century, in England and America, religion was at a low water mark. William Cowper, writing of the clergy of these days, said:

> Except a few with Eli's spirit blest,
> Hophni and Phineas may describe the rest.

The infidel writings of Shaftesbury and Hobbes and Chubb had done their work. But power from on high came upon both the Wesleys and Lady Huntington on the other side the Atlantic, and upon William Tennant and Gilbert Tennant and David Brainerd on this side the Atlantic, and both hemispheres felt the tread of a pardoning God. Coming to later date, there may be here and there in this audience an aged man or woman who can remember New York in 1831, when this power from on high descended most wondrously. It came upon pastors and congregations and theatres and commercial establishments. Chatham Street Theatre, New York, was the scene of a most tremendous religious awakening.

A committee of Christian gentlemen called upon the lessee of the theatre, and said they would like to buy the lease of the theatre. He said, "What do you want it for?" They replied, "For a church." "For wh-a-at?" said the owner. "For a church," was the reply. The owner said, "You may have it, and I will give you a thousand dollars to help you on with your work." Arthur Tappan, a man mightily persecuted in his time, but a man, as I saw him in his last days, as honest and pure and good as any man I ever knew, stepped on the stage of old Chatham Theatre as the actors were closing their morning rehearsal and said, "There will be preaching here to-night on this stage;" and then gave out and sang with such people as were there the old hymn:

> The voice of free grace cries, escape to the mountain,
> For all that believe Christ has opened a fountain

The barroom of the theatre was turned into a prayer room, and eight hundred persons were present at the first meeting. For seventy successive nights religious services were held in that theatre, and such scenes of mercy and salvation as will be subjects of conversation and congratulation among the ransomed in glory as long as heaven lasts. But I come to a later time—1857—remembered by many who are here. I remember it especially, as I had just entered the office of the ministry. It was a year of hard times. A great panic had flung hundreds of thousands of people penniless. Starvation entered habitations that had never before known a want. Domestic life in many cases became a tragedy. Suicide, garroting, burglary, assassination were rampant. What an awful day that was when the banks went down! There has been nothing like it in thirty years, and I pray God there may not be anything like it in the next thirty centuries. Talk about your Black Fridays! It was Black Saturday, Black Sunday, Black Monday, Black Tuesday, Black Wednesday, Black Thursday as well as Black Friday.

This nation in its extremity fell helpless before the Lord and cried for pardon and peace, and upon ministers and laymen the power from on high descended. Engine houses, warerooms, hotel parlors, museums, factories, from 12 to 1 o'clock, while the operatives were resting, were opened for prayers and sermons and inquiry rooms, and Burton's old theatre on Chambers street, where our ancestors used to assemble to laugh at the comedies, and all up and down the streets, and out on the docks and on the decks of ships lying at the wharf people sang, "All hail the power of Jesus's name," while others cried for mercy. A great mass meeting of Christians on a week day, in Jayne's Hall, Philadelphia, telegraphed to Fulton Street Prayer Meeting in New York, saying, "What hath God wrought?" and a telegram went back saying, "Two hundred souls saved at our meeting to-day." A ship came through the Narrows into our harbor, the captain reporting that himself and all the crew had been converted to God between New Orleans and New York.

In the busiest marts of our busiest American cities, where the worshipers of Mammon had been counting their golden beads, men began to calculate, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his soul?" The waiters in restaurants after the closing of their day's work knelt among the tables where they had served. Policemen asked consent of the Commissioner of Police to be permitted to attend religious meetings. At Albany members of the New York Legislature assembled in the room of the Court of Appeals at half-past eight o'clock in the morning for prayer and praise. Printed invitations were sent out to the firemen of New York saying, "Come as suits your convenience best, whether in fire or citizens' dress, but come! come!" Quarrymen knelt among the rocks. Fishermen knelt in their boats. Weavers knelt among the looms. Sailors knelt among the hammocks. Schoolmasters knelt among their classes. A gentleman traveling said there was a line of prayer meetings from Omaha to Washington City, and he might have added a line of prayer meetings from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico.

In those days what songs, what sermons, what turnings to God, what recital of thrilling experiences, what prodigals brought home, what burning tidings of souls saved, what serfdom of sin emancipated, what wild rout of the forces of darkness, what victories for the truth! What millions on earth and in heaven are now thanking God for 1857, which, though the year of worst financial calamity, was the year of America's most glorious blessing. How do you account for 1857, its spiritual triumphs on the heels of its worldly misfortune! It was what my text calls the power from on high.

That was thirty-three years ago, and though there have been in various parts of the land many stirrings of the Holy Ghost, there has been no general awakening. Does it not seem to you that we ought to have and may have the scenes of power in 1857 eclipsed by the scenes of power in 1891! The circumstances are somewhat similar. While we have not had national panic and universal prostration as in 1857, there has been a stringency in the money market that has put many of the families of the earth to their wits' end. Large commercial interests collapsing have left multitudes of employes without means of support. The racked brains of business men have almost or entirely given way. New illustrations all over the land, of the fact that riches have not only feet, on which they walk slowly as they come, but wings on which they speed when they go. Eternal God! Thou knowest how cramped and severe and solemn a time it is with many. And as the business ruin of 1857 was followed by the glorious triumphs of grace, let the awful struggles of 1890 be followed by the hallelujahs of a nation saved in 1891.

Brethren in the Gospel ministry! if we spent half as much time in prayer as we do in the preparation of our sermons nothing could stand before us. We would have the power from on high as we never had it. Private membership of all Christendom! if we spent half as much time in positive prayer for this influence as we do in thinking about it and talking about it, there would not be secretaries enough to take down the names of those who want to give in their names for enlistment.

As the power from on high in 1857 was more remarkable in academies of music and lyceum halls and theatres than in churches, why not this winter of 1891 in these two academies of music, places of secular entertainment where we are during the rebuilding of our Brooklyn Tabernacle, so grandly and graciously treated by the owners and lessors and lessees; why not expect and why not have the power from on high, comforting power, arousing power, convincing power, converting power, saving power, omnipotent power! My opinion is that in this cluster of cities by the Atlantic coast, there are five hundred thousand people now ready to accept the Gospel call, if, freed from all the conventionalities of the church, it were earnestly and with strong faith presented to them.

In these brilliant assemblies there are hundreds who are not frequenters of churches, and who do not believe much if at all in ministers of religion or ecclesiastical organizations. But God knows you have struggles in which you need help, and bereavements in which you want solace, and persecutions in which you ought to have defense, and perplexities in which you need guidance, and with a profound thoughtfulness you stand by the grave of the old year, and the cradle of the young year, wondering where you will be and what you will be when "rolling years shall cease to move." Power from on high descend upon them!

Men of New York and Brooklyn, I offer you God and heaven! From the day you came to these cities what a struggle you have had! I can tell from your careworn countenances, and the tears in your eyes, and the deep sigh you have just breathed that you want re-enforcement, and here it is, greater than Blucher when he re-enforced Wellington; greater than the Bank of England when last month it re-enforced the Barings—namely, the God who through Jesus Christ, is ready to pardon all your sin, comfort all your sorrows, scatter all your doubts, and swing all the shining gates of heaven wide open before your redeemed spirit. Come into the kingdom of God! Without a half second of delay come in!

Many of my hearers to-day are what the world calls, and what I would call splendid fellows, and they seem happy enough, and are jolly and obliging, and if I were in trouble I would go to them with as much confidence as I would to my father, if he were yet alive. But when they go to their rooms at night, or when the excitements of social and business life are off, they are not content, and they want something better than this world can offer. I understand them so well I would, without any fear of being thought rough, put my right hand on their one shoulder and my left hand on their other shoulder and push them into the kingdom of God. But I cannot. Power from on high, lay hold of them!

At the first communion after the dedication of our former church three hundred and twenty-eight souls stood up in the aisles and publicly espoused the cause of Christ. At another time four hundred souls; at another time five hundred; and our four thousand five hundred membership were but a small part of those who within those sacred walls took upon themselves the vows of the Christian. What turned them? What saved them? Power from the level? No. Power from on high.

But greater things are to be seen if ever these cities and ever this world is to be taken for God. There is one class of men and women in all these assemblages in whom I have especial interest, and that is those who had good fathers and mothers once, but they are dead. What multitudes of us are orphans! We may be 40, 50, 80 years old, but we never get used to having father and mother gone. Oh, how often we have had troubles that we would like to have told them, and we always felt as long as father and mother were alive we had some one to whom we could go! Now I would like to ask if you think that all their prayers in your behalf have been answered. "No," you say, "but it is too late; the old folks are gone now."

I must courteously contradict you. It is not too late. I have a friend in the ministry who was attending the last hours of an aged Christian, and my friend said to the old Christian, "Is there no trouble on your mind?" The old man turned his face to the wall for a few moments, and then said: "Only one thing. I hope for the salvation of my ten children, but not one of them is yet saved. Yet I am sure they will be. God means to wait until I am gone." So he died. When my friend told of the circumstances eight of the ten had found the Lord, and I have no doubt the other two before this have found Him. Oh, that the long postponed answers to prayer for you, my brother, for you, my sister, might this hour descend in power from on high.

Oh, unanswered prayers of father and mother, where are you? In what room of the old homestead have they hidden? Oh, unanswered prayers, rise in a mist of many tears into a cloud, and then break in a shower which shall soften the heart of that man who is so hard he cannot cry, or that woman who is ashamed to pray! Oh, armchair of the aged, now empty and in the garret among the rubbish, speak out! Oh, staff of the pilgrim who has ended his weary journey, tell of the parental anxieties that bent over thee! Oh, family Bible, with story of births and deaths, rustle some of thy time worn leaves, and let us know of the wrinkled hands that once turned thy pages, and explain that spot where a tear fell upon the passage: "Oh, Absalom, my son, my son, would God I had died for thee."

Good and gracious God! what will become of us, if after having had such a devout and praying parentage, we never pray for ourselves! We will pray. We will begin now. Oh, for the power from on high, power to move this assemblage, power to save Brooklyn and New York, power of evangelism that shall sweep across this continent like an ocean surge, power to girdle the round earth with a red girdle dipped in the blood of the cross! If this forward movement is to begin at all there must be some place for it to begin, and why not this place? And there must be some time for it to begin, and why not this time? And so I sound for your ears a rhythmic invitation, which, until a few days ago, never came under my eye, but it is so sweet, so sobbing with pathos, so triumphant with joy, that whoever chimed it, instead of being anonymous, ought to be immortal:

> Thy sins I bore on Calvary's tree;
> The stripes, thy due, were laid on me,
> That peace and pardon might be free—
> O wretched sinner, come!
>
> Burdened with guilt, wouldst thou be blest?
> Trust not the world; it gives no rest;
> I bring relief to hearts opprest—
> O weary sinner, come!
>
> Come, leave thy burden at the cross;
> Count all thy gains but empty dross,
> My grace repays all earthly loss—
> O needy sinner, come!
>
> Come, hither bring thy boding fears,
> Thy aching heart, thy bursting tears,
> 'Tis mercy's voice salutes thine ears;
> O trembling sinner, come!

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 11.

Lesson Text: "Idolatry in Israel," I Kings, xii., 25-33—Golden Text: Exodus xx., 4—Commentary.

25. "Then Jeroboam built Shechem in Mount Ephraim and dwelt therein." Rehoboam having been warned by Shemiah, the man of God, not to go against the revolting tribes to subdue them, returned home with his army and contented himself to be King of Judah only, according to the word of the Lord (vs. 22-24). Thus the twelve tribes became two nations, not to be united again till the coming of the son of David in power and glory (Ezek. xxxvii., 21-28). Shechem became for a time the capital of the kingdom of the ten tribes.

"And went out from thence and built Penuel." Here the angel of the Lord wrestled with Jacob and changed his name to Israel. Jacob called the name of the place Penuel (the face of God), for, said he, I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved (Gen. xxx., 28, 30).

26. "And Jeroboam said in his heart, 'now shall the kingdom return to the house of David.'" He evidently did not know in his heart anything of the meaning of either Shechem (shoulder) or Penuel (the face of God). His heart had not received the precious promise of Deut. xxxiii., 12, nor did he know Him of whom it is written "the government shall be upon His shoulder" (Isa. ix., 6). Although God had promised to build him a sure house if only he would hear and obey and do right in His sight (xi., 38). It is evident that he knew not the face of God nor cared to walk before Him.

27. "If this people go up to sacrifice in the house of the Lord at Jerusalem, then shall the heart of this people turn again unto their Lord, unto Rehoboam, king of Judah, etc." There is no gratitude to God in this, nor any confidence in Him, but there is a thought of direct disobedience; for Jeroboam knew that God had commanded that sacrifice should be offered only in the city and at the place which He had chosen (Deut. xiii., 5, 14). The Lord God had chosen Jerusalem and put His name there, that there, and there only, Israel should worship Him (Deut. xii., 11; I Kings ix., 3) as He manifested His glory in the Holy of Holies, above the mercy seat, between the cherubim. Had Jeroboam been obedient to God it would have been well with him, and he would have been a stranger to this fear of losing his kingdom and his life.

28. "Whereupon the king took counsel and made two calves of gold." It was not the counsel of God, it must have been the counsel of the ungodly. He must have known the story of the golden calf in the wilderness and of the thousands who fell because of that sin. He had the spirit of Cain, who preferred his own thoughts and ways to those of God, and feared not to disobey.

29. "And he set the one in Bethel, and the other put he in Dan." What a desecrator of holy places! Bethel (house of God), where God gave to Jacob such a glorious vision of heavenly things and such promises for the future (Gen. xxviii., 11-19); where God set upon a ladder that reached to heaven and Jacob dedicated a pillar to God, here this rebel sets up an idol and establishes idolatry. Had he thought of the meaning of Dan (Gen. xxx., 9—judgment—he might perhaps have feared to set an idol there; but he seems to have thought of nothing except the fear of losing his kingdom.

30. "And this thing became a sin." Not only a sin against God, but a sin against himself and all his house to cut it off, and to destroy it from off the face of the earth (xiii., 34). He that sinneth against God wrongeth his own soul, and all they that hate Him love death (Prov. viii., 36).

"The people went to worship before the one, even unto Dan." It would be such worship as Cain offered, the worship of disobedience, and therefore hateful to God. They were breaking the first and second commandments of the law, besides all the other commands which God had given concerning the only place of worship. There is no particular place now where we are to worship God, but as Jesus taught the woman of Samaria, God seeketh true worshipers who will worship Him in spirit and in truth.

31. "And he made an house of high places, and made priests of the lowest of people which were not of the sons of Levi." Notwithstanding the command: "Thou shalt give the Levites unto Aaron, and to his sons, * * * and the stranger that cometh nigh shall be put to death" (Num. iii., 9, 10), this man takes any one and sets him apart as a priest. It is not enough to despise the only true God, the God of Israel, and the Holy City, and the Temple, the only appointed place of sacrifice, but he also despises God's chosen priesthood and sets up one of his own. We do not need to seek far, even in our own day, for a man-made priesthood, many of whom, to judge by their conduct, are among the lowest of the people, and if they do not worship calves they certainly do worship golden eagles. Nor need we step outside the Protestant church, nor even enter the Episcopal church, to find them, for they may be found in all denominations.

32. "And Jeroboam ordained a feast * * * like unto the feast that is in Judah, and he offered upon the alter." Moses did not ordain feasts; everything connected with the tabernacle and temple, and worship and feasts was appointed by God; but this man takes the place of God and imitates God. He reminds us of one described in II Thess. ii., 4, "who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God."

"Sacrificing unto the calves that he had made, and he placed in Bethel the priests of the high places which he had made." God was the architect of tabernacle and temple, but these places of worship were made by this man, to whom God had been so kind, and who was now so vigorously setting himself and his people against God.

33. "So he offered upon the altar." Notice this expression three times in this verse and in the last, and also the phrase "which he had made" the same number of times. It is all his doing, and God is excluded.

"In the month which he had devised of his own heart." It was all the devising of his own heart, an unbelieving, hateful heart, just like yours and mine before we were born from above. Naturally we are away from God and against God, yet He loves us and is kind to the unthankful and the evil. His love and His goodness should lead us to repentance (Rom. ii., 4), but many like Jeroboam only despise it.—*Lesson Helper.*

THE form of oath binding the Mohammedan conscience is to make the Koran rest on the head while the oath is administered. But if the Koran is skillfully held just above the head the form is not valid and the oath not binding.

The sale of oleomargarine has been strictly prohibited in Russia.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE are 20,000 unemployed workmen in Wales.

THERE are 5000 pottery workers in the United States.

THE grocery clerks of Fort Wayne, Ind., have organized a union.

THE African laborer who eats the kola nut earns twice as much as the abstainer.

J. B. HAWKINS, member-elect of the Legislature of Tennessee, is President of the Chattanooga Blacksmiths' Union.

IN the Russian mines last year 712 men out of 317,000—or about one out of every 445—were mortally injured in accidents.

CHIEF GEORGE HOWARD, of the Brotherhood of Conductors, says that the membership of that order has increased 2000 in the last six months.

A CURIOUS fact is the subject of editorials in Australian papers "that since the commencement of the great strike there has been less law breaking than ever before."

THE St. Paul (Minn.) City Council has passed a resolution that eight hours shall constitute a day's work "for all mechanics, clerks and laborers employed by the city."

OVER 1000 of the discharged laborers from the Union Pacific Railroad along Puget Sound, Oregon, are in Portland and their situation is deplorable. Most of them are destitute.

IN London the women postoffice clerks are paid full salaries during sickness and one and a quarter rates for extra time. The telegraphers receive $8.50 a week and the remainder of the staff $7.50.

SEVEN years ago there was no such organization as a working woman's club. Now there are 2172 women in the New York Girls' Club Association. In Boston there are twelve clubs, with a membership of about 1000.

WOODS wages in the Northwest continue to be reported higher than have ruled for several seasons. In the Menominee district and around Green Bay, in Wisconsin, lumbermen are paying $26 where formerly they paid $16 and $18, and $30 and $35 where they paid $26.

MISS NELLIE TETREAU, who resides at Lumpkin, Cal., has proved herself an expert at handling the lever on one of the immense road engines used for hauling logs into the sawmills. Miss Tetreau is not more than fourteen years of age, and her courage is something remarkable.

IN 1850 the wages paid to industrial workmen in this country represented twenty-three per cent. of the value of the finished product. Since then the share of labor in that market has steadily decreased. It was twenty per cent. in 1860, eighteen per cent. in 1870, and seventeen per cent. in 1880.

AT the last pay day at Victoria Mills, Newburyport, Conn., each operative who had been in the employ of the company for a period longer than five years, some ninety in number, received an extra envelope containing a sum of money equivalent to a fortnight's or to a month's wages, according to his period of service.

AMONG the strong and growing labor organizations the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen stands in the front ranks. During the strike on the Burlington road it contributed over $400,000 to the strikers. In September its receipts for the beneficiary fund were $32,868, while the disbursements amounted to $21,000 to the relatives of fourteen deceased and disabled members.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

A Sawmill Proprietor Found Dead With His Legs Sawed Off.

William Marsh, thirty-four years old, proprietor of a small sawmill seven miles north of South Bethlehem, Penn., met a shocking death in his mill the other morning. He started to work as usual at 7 o'clock in the morning. At 10 o'clock, while his wife was passing the mill, she looked in through a window, and was startled to see a rapidly running upright saw spattered with blood.

Hastening into the building, a horrifying sight met her eyes. On the floor lay her husband in a pool of blood, with his legs cut off close to the body, and on the opposite side of the table were the severed limbs. The poor woman turned off the power and called neighbors to the scene. Marsh had been dead some time. It is supposed that while fixing something about the saw he slipped and fell across the log that was being sawed lengthwise.

SINCE 1882 the only Indian fighting has been with the little squads of Apaches in Arizona and New Mexico. For every Apache run down and killed or captured the Government is said to have spent $100,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 50	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	7 50
Sheep	4 25	@	5 62½
Lambs	5 25	@	7 25
Hogs—Live	3 55	@	3 70
Dressed	—	@	4½
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@	5 35
Patents	5 10	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 04	@	1 05½
Rye—State	78	@	80
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	56½	@	60
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	51
Mixed Western	47	@	50
Hay—Fair to Good	50	@	60
Straw—Long Rye	90	@	95
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.60c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	26
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	24
Factory	8	@	23
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9½
Skims—Light	6½	@	7
Western	6	@	9¼
Eggs—State and Penn	30	@	31
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@	5 25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@	5 80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 40	@	3 60
Flour—Winter Patent	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 00½	@	1 01
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	53½	@	54
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	47
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	96
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	35	@	40
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@	14 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	17 50
Butter—Firsts	22	@	24
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	2¾	@	4¼
Lambs	4½	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4⅛	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Dec.	98	@	98½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Dec.	56¾	@	57
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	48
Potatoes	95	@	1 15
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

It Looks Plausible.

A scientific paper says that the best, cheapest and quickest way to thaw out frozen ground when in search of frozen water pipes, is by the use of unslacked lime. Dig off the surface of the frozen ground to the depth of five or six inches, and fill the cavity with lime. Then slack the lime with just sufficient quantity of water. Cover the ditch with boards and pieces of old carpet for a few hours, then remove the lime, and the ground below will be found to be free from frost and easily excavated. In this way, it is said that one bushel of lime is worth more than two cords of hard wood, and that it will do its work more quickly and satisfactorily—to say nothing about the cost—than by the process usually adopted in such cases. The experiment is worth trying, and it may not be a great while until an occasion will present itself when the merits of the above scheme can be tested.

Things at Pikeville.

We don't know who is the author of the following but it is so universally applicable that we think every citizen should read it. We glean it from the *Musical Telephone.*

The teacher had been in charge six months, and had learned how to run a school. He was offered $1.50 more per week in Stone Valley, and so the trustees were on the lookout for another. The trustees were Jones, Brown, and Robinson; Jones made the selection, Brown said "amen." Robinson attended strictly to his saw mill. Jones was driving his gray mare along the road at a slow pace (she could not go fast if she tried), when a "Hullo Jones!" was heard. Looking in the direction of the sound, neighbor Bangs was seen with a hoe on his shoulder.

"Got a teacher picked out yet?"

"No."

"Why don't you give Miranda a chance? She was at the seminary a term and she attended the Institute; she can get a certificate."

"Are you sure she could?"

"Why of course. I helped elect Barnes and he won't forget it neither!

"I didn't know as Miranda was going to be a teacher."

"Well, she didn't nuther, but she's got nothing to do this summer, and we have got to have a hired girl any way."

"I'll see what can be done; I'll talk with Brown and Robinson."

"I say, Jones, who's going to run for sheriff this fall?"

"Well they say Childs wants it bad, but I think we must give it to Jenks."

"Jenks, why he's no good."

"Well, he owes me $200, and if he's elected he will pay it. If we go for him up here he will be elected. I tell you what, Bangs, if you'll go in strong for Jenks, I'll put Miranda into the school. What do you ay?"

"All right, one's about as good as the other, I guess."

Miranda was duly appointed, duly certified, and Jenks was duly elected. The people of the Pikeville district had to submit, and again the precious mental seed-time was postponed. The farce of school keeping was again gone through with; children crept unwillingly to school; the spelling classes were made to "toe the line," and the reading classes could be heard through the open windows "clear over" to Deacon Brewster's a half a mile away, and Mrs. Brewster said she knew when it was noon without looking at the clock, because of the loud shouts from the school house.

Pikeville is a sample of many towns; there are many humbugs being played off on the people in this country, but none so woeful in results as the pretence made of schoolkeeping by green boys and girls.

Shirleysburg.

Geo. E. Beaty, our potter, has bought out I. M. Harvey's stock of unfinished ware and will now have full control of the business here.

M. C. Berkstresser, who is employed by the Nickle Plate Safe works of York, spent a few days with his parents and his school associates last week.

Geo. W. Cornelius has advertised his store and property for sale with a view of retiring from business. He has been a resident of Shirleysburg for 25 years from this "New Year's day".

Dr. F. L. Schum has sold out his practice here and moved to Altoona.

Rev. Biddle is having a successful revival here, which has been in progress for over four weeks. Besides greatly reviving the membership, there have been more than thirty converts. Rev. Biddle is a good pastor.

Many persons are taking advantage of the excellent sleighing. O. L. Stewart and family, of Huntingdon, drove down one day last week for a sleigh ride, making the distance af 19 miles in about 2½ hours.

—Dry goods, notions and millinery at reduced prices. These goods must go. Call and see bargains. MRS. M. E. EVANS.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,

423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*

Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
AGENCY for
PATENTS
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, *sent free.*
Address MUNN & CO.
361 Broadway,
New York.

Read and Profit by it!

We have the following Shoes that we intend closing out for cash or country produce at cost: 33 pairs Misses' Lace Calf Shoes (pegged), of

1	4	6	8	6	5	3
9	10	11	12	13	1	2

Also, our entire stock of

Clothing,

consisting of Suits for Youths, Boys and Men, and a lot of Overcoats. We have left 26 pairs of

Blankets

that must be sold, and now is your opportunity. We have sold 52 pairs to this date and the reason our sales have been so great in the blanket line is we sacrifice them.

Just received a lot of new crop Raisins and Currants.

Woolen Goods.

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices.

Underwear.

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

Car Load of Salt,

consisting of all sizes of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

Gloves.

The season is here for Gloves and remember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

Groceries

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

Meats Meats

Our stock is complete. We have just received a barrel of prime country Mince Meat, which we will sell at bottom figures.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa., I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Milliuery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Oysters by the st w or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit ad Green Apples.

I have a big stock of HOLIDAY CANDIES and articles suitable for presents.

Petit's American Cough Cure, Mother Hubbard's Cough Cure, Dr. Hand's Croup and Cough Syrup, and Cough Drops always in stock.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsout'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	7 00
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.